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THE NONCONFORMIST.

"The dissidence of dissent and the protestantism of the protestant religion."

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ADDRESS TO THE READERS.

In presenting our readers with the opening number of the FIFTH volume of the *Nonconformist*, we greet them with cordial gratitude, and wish them "A happy new year."

We have the privilege, if it can be reckoned one, on occasions like the present, of speaking somewhat of ourselves. We shall frankly avail ourselves of it, and speak like men to men. Truthfulness may not always seem profitable, but it is always right.

Upon what we have done, we shall comprise what we have to say in very few words. We have given our hearts to our work. We have spoken, in all cases, what we thought. We have made many enemies. We have, we hope, retained some friends. We have served no party, save as the untiring advocacy of broad principles may have served them. What we begun to uphold and to enforce, we have continued to uphold and to enforce until the present day. We have been instrumental in originating two important movements—the one political, the other ecclesiastical—both of them embodying fundamental principles of the highest importance. We have left some impressions of our own thoughts upon the public mind. We have not laboured in vain.

What we shall do, may best be learned from what we have done. With the same constancy, perseverance, and assiduity, we shall attempt to promote what we believe to be the cause of truth—and we wish we could add, with increasing efficiency. We are quite sensible of the defects of the *Nonconformist*—we know, too, how easily they might be supplied—but the supply of them depends upon what we do not command, and what a considerable increase of subscribers alone would enable us to command. One mind cannot make every department of a newspaper perfect. Several minds imply several bodies, and all the wants which bodies bring with them. Double our present number of readers would remedy a great many faults which at present we can do nothing but deplore.

We have fought with Herculean difficulties, and have mastered them. We bear the wounds of conflict, however, upon ourselves. Why should we not point to them as proof of our honesty? Had the *Nonconformist* gone with the stream, might it not have been, by this time, up with the foremost of its contemporaries, in circulation, as well as in influence? Breasting it, however, as we have done, even there, where it was most rapid, it was not to be expected that our own progress would be an easy one. And, as is natural enough in all such cases, they who tell disagreeable truths at a time when they are universally disbelieved, are always supplanted, by those who adopt those truths when they can no longer be resisted. Thus, the more we conquer, the more likely we are to be thrust aside as unnecessary.

Do we complain? Far from it! We abhor whimpering. But we hold ourselves strong enough to say to our friends—"Your exertions on our behalf must not be looked upon as needless." We are making as interesting an experiment as could be made in these times—how far men who profess to love the truth, will support an organ which deals truthfully with them. We have lived to see some fall off from us whom it has cost us a deep sigh to part with. Perhaps, we shall be called to endure the trial again and again. But, if we know ourselves, there will be no swerving on our part. When the *Nonconformist* ceases to be fearless, faithful, and fervent, it will cease to exist.

Ecclesiastical Affairs.

THE EPISTLES OF HENRY, BISHOP OF EXETER.

THE correspondence of the Bishop of Exeter grows somewhat voluminous. Age, it is said, makes men garrulous; and the prelate who has more than once alluded to his having all but reached the natural limits of human life, displays the usual fondness for "words, words, words." He is a little tart withal—a state of temper scarcely to be wondered at, considering that he has been obliged to succumb to "flat rebellion." His pastoral letter was ostentatiously decisive. Like Alp in the siege of Corinth, the vision of the laity only made him all the more determined—

"He sue for mercy! he dismayed
By the wild words of a timid maid!
No! though that cloud were thunder's worst,
And charged to crush him, let it burst!"

His epistle to the church, and of Sidney exhibited the very sublimity of firmness. He was ready to sacrifice his life—indeed, he thought it not unlikely that he would be called upon to endure martyrdom. But, alas, for his courage! he has already yielded precisely the point which he had most strenuously insisted upon; and finding that the people would not obey their bishop, he, their bishop, deems it his duty to obey them.

It is really a treat now-a-days—when everything calls itself by a wrong name, and speaks and acts in a circle of conventional falsehood—to meet with a prelate so evidently disposed to regard his episcopacy as a reality, as Henry, Bishop of Exeter. There is a beautiful unconsciousness in his letters of the smallest necessity of lowering his claims to the demands of public decency or common sense. The mode in which he deals with his chapter, as possessing merely the privilege of giving advice when called upon to do so, is rich in the extreme. He seems to fancy that wilder notion never impressed itself upon the brain of man, than the supposition that such advice was binding upon a bishop as decisive. The idea appears to tickle his diaphragm as an exquisite absurdity. He positively laughs over it, as he would have done over a grotesque dream. Canonical obedience constitutes all but a fraction of his whole conception of religion. He puts the whole controversy upon this issue. Surplice, bidding prayer, offertory—these are trifles, and he rejoices that they are so. His orders on these points are, therefore, fitter tests of the strength of the real principle involved—the authority of a diocesan over his own people. It was in defence of this principle he put lance in rest, and charged to the rescue; and it is this—unhappiest of all prelates!—that he has been compelled to give up to the "rabble rout" of the laity.

We have read over Bishop Philpotts' epistles with those of the Apostle Paul in our eye. The spirit of the two series of productions differs a shade or two. Both men were opposed—both wrote in vindication of official authority—Exeter assumes to be a veritable successor to the apostle of the Gentiles—but here all resemblance ceases. The arrogance of worldly ambition, cloaked in the sanctimony of the Pharisee, offers a very marked contrast to the dignity of truth stooping to the weakest conscience, and gracefully surrendering apostolic rights lest the gospel might be hindered. Within the church of England the Epistles of Henry of Exeter may be deemed "canonical"—but for our parts, we are content with those of Paul without this modern appendix.

We have also put these celebrated letters beside the charge of the Bishop of Worcester. Here one might properly have anticipated agreement—for is not the main argument in favour of an established church, the unity which it secures? Well! Here are two of the ecclesiastical lights of the kingdom solemnly dispensing their beams to the clerical satellites ordained to revolve about them. Do they harmonise with each other? Thus far—that what Exeter calls white, Worcester affirms to be black—and what Worcester declares to be utterly insignificant, Exeter sets forth as all-important.

After all, however, on the hypothesis that the church of England is a divinely constituted polity, the Bishop of Exeter is, as we have more than once observed, right and consistent. He merely gives practical embodiment to a principle for which his gainsayers are ready to contend to the last extremity against all dissenters. He enforces the law—and it is by law, rather than by gospel, that every member of a state church professes to be ruled. We are sorry that he has shown the white feather. We hoped he might have persevered in poking the offensive absurdities of the system into the eyes of public opinion until it could no longer be borne. He has but half retreated even now. But he has done enough to prove that a thoroughly conscientious and consistent prelate, in these realms, must needs war against common sense, popular sentiment, and Christian truth.

THE ANTI-STATE-CHURCH MOVEMENT.

MR BURNET AT SOUTHAMPTON.

On Monday evening, the Rev. John Burnet, of Camberwell, delivered an able and eloquent lecture on the subject of Nonconformity, at the Baptist chapel, in East street. The Rev. Thomas Morris, minister of the chapel, occupied the chair. After some prefatory remarks, explanatory of the principles of nonconformity, the lecturer proceeded to inquire into its origin; and in a brief and forcible manner he proved that the church of England is alone chargeable with being the originator of nonconformity. After discussing at some length the question of church and state, the lecturer proceeded to refer to the duty of nonconformists. It was said that there was a great number of nonconformists who were opposed to the separation of church and state. If so, said the lecturer, "Although I am pretty well acquainted with nonconformists generally, I have never yet met with a single individual amongst them who is opposed to it; and if there are any of this description, they are people who, though they may talk of politics at their own firesides, never venture to mention them in public. It is true that there was a very small number amongst the nonconformists who objected to the mode in which their brethren were endeavouring to accomplish this separation, and who thought that the time had not arrived for agitating this question. But why did not these gentlemen come forward and state in what manner and at what time they would have the question discussed? There could never be a better time than the present for discussing it; everything in the political and religious world conspired to prove that a separation of the church from the state is the grand question of the times—elements apparently the most conflicting were harmonised wonderfully to bring about this result, and the signs of the times are emphatically pointing in this direction." The lecturer then noticed in a strain of great clearness and power the duties of nonconformists at the present day. He showed that as it was the cause of truth in which they were engaged, they should never abate their exertions, and should be ready to make any sacrifices which that cause should demand of them. He illustrated this position by a reference to the example of Peter, who, so far from relaxing in his efforts for the spread of the gospel of his Divine Master, became only more zealous and ardent, even after he had been plainly told by his Master that the inevitable result of his labours would be cruel and painful death. In conclusion, the lecturer gave a sketch of what might be fairly expected to be the results of a separation of the church and state in England, in elevating the religious and moral character of the people, and promoting the spread of true Christianity; and he pointed out the probability that many of the nations of Europe which had always shown themselves willing to copy from the English in their laws and constitution, would be induced to follow her example in this particular also, and thus Christianity would be emancipated from the polluting influence of statecraft throughout the whole world. The lecture received throughout the most marked expressions of approbation from a large audience, and we regret that we are not able to furnish our readers with a more complete account.—*Hants Independent.*

40 g. c. 132.

LECTURE AT LEICESTER.—On Friday evening Mr Edward Miall delivered a lecture at the Bond street chapel, Leicester, on "State churches incompatible with the rights of citizenship," to a very respectable audience. The same lecture was delivered on the 15th ult., at the Borough road chapel, Southwark, to a comparatively small audience, the consequence of an alteration of the place of meeting being rendered necessary just previous to the appointed hour, and without affording an opportunity of giving publicity to it. It will be seen from our advertising columns that Mr Miall will again lecture at Mr Stovel's chapel to-morrow evening.

CHURCH RATE SEIZURES ON THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—The latter part of last month the following seizures for church rates were made on members of the Society of Friends, residing in St Botolph, Bishopsgate:—

	£	s.	d.
From the Friends' Meeting house, Houndsditch, were taken thirty-six chairs	6	0	0
" Thomas Bax, Bishopsgate Without, five sacks of flour, value	10	2	6
" John Burtt, Liverpool street, household furniture, value	4	5	6
" Evans and Clarke, Bishopsgate Without, cash taken from till	5	16	6
" Charles Gilpin, Bishopsgate Without, books, value £6 11s.; cash from till £2 5s.	8	16	0
" John Hargrave, Bishopsgate Without, umbrellas, value	15	0	0
" Edward Miles, Liverpool street, six silver table spoons, value	3	12	9
" Parson and Son, Sun street, thirteen washing coppers, value	7	12	6

REFUSAL OF A CHURCH RATE AT HELSTON.—On Friday last a meeting took place at Helston, for the purpose of making a church rate, when a rate of a penny in the pound was proposed and seconded; after which an adjournment for six months was carried by a large majority.—*West Briton.*

"THE CITIZEN."—We had the pleasure of welcoming the birth of this spirited periodical, and can now congratulate it, not only on the talent and earnestness which characterise its articles, but on the best sign of a vigorous manhood—increased in bulk. We hope the public will appreciate the boon, and lend it their increased support. Although published at Northampton, it will be found equally interesting at John O'Groat's.

THE SCHISM IN THE STATE CHURCH.

THE BISHOP OF EXETER AND THE LAITY.

The Bishop of Exeter, notwithstanding his declaration that he was determined to maintain his episcopal authority even unto death, has, ere two days have elapsed since the utterance of this vow, been compelled, or thought it prudent, to yield to the storm and withdraw his order for the use of the surplice. The following is the letter announcing his defeat:—

"To the Clergy of the Diocese of Exeter.

"Bishopstowe, Dec. 23, 1844.

"DEAR AND REV. BRETHREN—It has been represented to me by many of you, in different parts of the diocese, that the use of the surplice in preaching is more repugnant to the feelings of the people than could have been reasonably anticipated. To these feelings, however erroneous, I deem it my duty to surrender what may be abandoned without the sacrifice of any principle. I, therefore, withdraw my order, as respects the surplice.

"That order was avowedly issued by me, not for the sake of enforcing an express rule of the church, but in execution of the power given to me to 'appease a diversity' in divine worship, and so to remove a symbol of disunion amongst ourselves. If my object cannot be obtained in the way which I had pointed out, without leading to other evils of as grave a kind, let me, however, hope and entreat that, in using your own discretion in this particular, you will so use it as shall least expose you to the reproach of cherishing party spirit. Wherever the surplice is now used without offence, there, I hope, it will be continued in use.

"The enforcement of the rubrics rests on different ground. In them the church has spoken clearly; and to the voice of the church, when it gives not an uncertain sound, every true churchman, and especially every faithful minister, will hearken with reverence and submission.

"I am, rev. and dear brethren,

"Your faithful friend and brother,

"H. EXETER."

Thus, the only point which the Bishop professedly gives up is the surplice, which has been considered the most outward and visible sign of tractarianism; others of the rubrical observances he still insists upon, which leaves room for future dissension. The manner in which this announcement was received in Exeter is thus recorded in the *Western Times*:—"The old city was thrown into a perfect flutter of excitement on Tuesday morning; the report had gone forth that Bishop Phillpotts had withdrawn his order, and that the clergy were not to be required to preach in the surplice. Great was the doubt which first responded to the report; but at length belief followed doubt, and joy went hand-in-hand with belief—people greeting each other in the streets, as if they had gained a great triumph; and it was not long before the bells of several churches rung out, for it seemed as if the community were going to plunge headlong into a right merry Christmas."

It is difficult for those who do not see full accounts of the public meetings in Exeter, and other parts of the diocese, to form a conception of the storm which has been raging there. Mr John Hatchard, vicar of St Andrew's, Plymouth, writes as follows, in a letter to the Bishop of Exeter, conveying the unanimous resolutions of his congregation against the Bishop's recent measures:—

"I beg most urgently to entreat your lordship's attention to the fearful strife now introduced into our church, chiefly by your recently published pastoral letter; a strife which, unless soon allayed, will, I apprehend and

believe, be the occasion of the secession to the ranks of dissent of tens of thousands of persons now thoroughly attached to the liturgy, articles, homilies, and constitution of that church; but who, keenly alive to the awful strides made towards popery, as evinced in a large number of publications which have, of late years, issued from the press, as well as by the defection of not a few clergymen and laymen to the apostate church of Rome, are very apprehensive that the errors of popery are taking such root in the established church as will render it necessary for them to quit its pale."

The following resolution, passed by the parishioners of St Pancras, Exeter, may be taken as a specimen of those adopted by almost every other parish in the city:—

"That we have but too great cause to lament the consequence of changes in the form of service which have been, for some months past, adopted in this parish; that whereas, previous to such changes, the church was found insufficient for the accommodation of the numbers who thronged it, and is now almost utterly deserted."

Another, passed at a vestry meeting in the parish of Charles, Plymouth, is still more decided in its language:—

"2nd. That this meeting most emphatically declares that, should the Bishop persevere and succeed in his object, the most ready means by which the parishioners can testify their dislike and determination to resist will be to retire from any church in which the innovations may be attempted; and seek to carry on the church service in unconsecrated buildings until the Bishop shall remove the offensive mandate and restore peace. The parishioners also proclaim their firm attachment to the church, and their determination to resist, by every means in their power, the present and every other innovation, whether introduced under the pretence of law, which, if it ever existed, has become obsolete, or under the more questionable authority of ostentatious prelates of a by-gone age."

At the same meeting, the following resolution, recommending an organised opposition to the Bishop's orders throughout the diocese, proves that the laity, certainly, are determined not to yield one iota:—

"4th. That this meeting proposes a systematic arrangement throughout the diocese, and even throughout the land, to ensure the most powerful opposition to the proposed innovation, as well as to circulate the knowledge of authentic information of the proceedings of those of the clergy who, having recklessly followed the views and practices of the tractarian school, despite of the objections of the laity, have acquired support by the Bishop's letter, and have, in consequence, introduced other and more Romanish practices, the object of disseminating such information being to exhibit the design of the party who have commenced this movement; and with this view the meeting urges upon the parishioners of every parish the expediency of forming permanent committees. This meeting also suggests that a central committee be formed in every deanery, to which the parish committees should communicate, and that in Exeter one or two persons should be deputed, from each parish, to form a general committee of correspondence for the diocese."

At Exeter the agitation has been peculiarly active during the past week, and the *Western Times* is crowded with resolutions passed in the several parishes. On Friday, the aggregate committee appointed for the purpose of resisting the Bishop's innovations, waited upon the mayor with a requisition, signed by 1850 members of the established church, requesting him to convene a public meeting of the inhabitants to petition the Queen "on the present state and danger of the protestant church, in reference especially to the recent partial introduction of certain changes in the accustomed forms of public worship—and to adopt such other resolutions or memorials relative thereto as such meeting shall determine." The Mayor consented, and the meeting is appointed to be held at the Guildhall to-morrow morning. The agitation, or rather rebellion, of the laity of Exeter presents several features of peculiar and significant interest. For example, the following is a portion of an address to the "Protestants of Devon," signed by three governors and six assistants "of the Ottery St Mary church corporation":—

"The priestly power in the remission of sins, 'handed down in an unremitted stream of succession from the apostles,' and other strange and dangerous doctrines, often offend our ears; and if the promulgators of these opinions meet with support and encouragement in high quarters, whilst meek and humble ministers of God's word, living in brotherly kindness and in the unity of the Spirit with their parishioners, are discountenanced and harshly treated—we respectfully, but boldly, warn the clergy holding these tractarian ideas, that the laity, over whom they were so willing to lord it, will not only assert their right to private judgment on these momentous matters, but will, by and by, inquire whether a clergy, owing their existence to, and in strict connexion with, the state, ought not to be deprived of emoluments derived from protestant sources, if they do not carry out the protestant views of our early reformers, who so righteously succeeded in rescuing the glorious truths of the gospel from that oblivion to which an antichristian priesthood had so nearly consigned them; and for the further spread of which truths the great body of the church, the laity, appropriated the funds of the Romish priesthood; and at the glorious revolution of 1688 showed their determination that those funds should not again get into their hands."

At a meeting of the committee who had the charge of the requisition, on Friday evening, Mr Mortimer, a leading member thereof, and "one of the staunchest supporters of the church," repeated what he had a few days before said to his vicar Mr Corfe.

The reverend gentleman seemed astounded at his (Mr M.'s) treatment of authority, and asked him if he would not submit to his spiritual governor, the Bishop? But (said Mr M. with great energy) I have but one spiritual governor, Jesus Christ—he only is the head of the church. I will not submit to the Bishop of Exeter, no, nor to the Queen. I owe her allegiance—she is my civil governor—but no man shall ever rule my conscience [loud cheering].

And, again, in reference to a proposed vestry meeting—

He (Mr M.) told the rector he was ashamed to see him there; when the rev. gentleman, with great violence of manner, replied—"I am rector, sir; I am chairman; you are in the situation of Korah, Dathan, and Abiram; recollect their rebellious conduct, and their punishment; take care that the earth don't open and swallow you up." Now he thought if ever man had uttered blasphemy, that man had. He said we were met for a wicked purpose. (He mentioned this to show the folly of those priests; there could be nothing worse in Rome.) "You have insulted the majesty of God, in the person of the Bishop and myself!" He was sure such language as this needed no comment [tremendous cheering]; indeed, it was so blasphemous and absurd, he was afraid they would hardly credit it.

At the same meeting Mr E. P. Predham said that—"So far from the Bishop's concession of the surplice being satisfactory, the vital question was not one of forms and ceremonies, but the great principle of protestantism as opposed to Romanism" [cheers].

In the parish of St Petrock, of which Mr Corfe, mentioned above, is rector, a vestry meeting was to be held, to protest against the Bishop's innovations. "No sooner are they assembled," says the *Western Times*, "than the parson takes the chair, tells them that that's his place, that they have no right to assemble without his permission, that, in short, he does not mean to allow any such nonsense in his parish, as people expressing their opinions in vestry. What have they to do with opinions? they have not to think, but to obey; and so Parson Corfe bundles them all out." The parishioners, nevertheless, met at the Globe hotel. Mr Corfe has, however, received his *quid pro quo*, as the following anecdotes, extracted from our lively contemporary, will testify. Matters must have come to a serious pass, when the clergy can be so unceremoniously treated.

Parson Corfe called on a tradesman living near South street—in fact, Mr Mortimer. Parson Corfe asked Mr M. how he dared to put his name to the anti-Puseyite requisition of the parish. Judge of Master Parson Corfe's astonishment—he had hardly got into his mealy-mouthed monition, before Mr Mortimer said to him, "You are not the church, sir; you are a hired servant of the church, and too well paid for what you do! There's the door, sir!" Parson Corfe instantly went, and, finding it go easy on its hinges, was quickly seen on the outer side of it.

We understand that a protestant tradesman of an adjoining parish, having warmly interested himself, not only in his own parish, but the immediate neighbourhood, against the Puseyite movement, the Rev. Mr Corfe called on this gentleman, and endeavoured to intimidate him, first in reference to his temporal affairs, and next he endeavoured to disturb his peace of mind by hurling the anathemas of the church at him. "You have disturbed the peace of my parish," quoth Mr Corfe; "I have tracked you from one requisitionist to another. You got them to sign. You have committed a very heinous sin in disturbing the peace of my parish!" "Lor, you don't say so (replied the tradesman in question). Why that makes my dream out. I dreamt last night that Beelzebub came into the shop, shook his tail, rolled his saucer eyes about, puffed his brimstone cigar very angrily, and said the very same words. What an odd coincidence!" It is unnecessary to add that Parson Corfe, to use the ordinary phraseology of the streets, cut his stick without further parley, not liking to be thought to deliver old Beelzebub's messages second hand.

SHOWING HOW PARSON CORFE GOT HIS TWO AND TWOPENCE.

He went or sent for his seat rent to a tradesman in Fore street. Instead of getting his guinea, he received but 2s. 2d., the lawful-to-be-demanded dominicals.

A public meeting of the inhabitants of Southmolton was held on Thursday, which was attended by Earl Fortescue and Lord Ebrington. After some preliminary discussion, a petition was proposed by Earl Fortescue to both houses of parliament, and an address to the Queen to the same effect was moved by Lord Ebrington, both of which were unanimously adopted. The petition, after deploring the revival of ceremonies and usages which, by common consent, had been allowed to fall into desuetude, concluded with the following prayer to each of the estates of the realm:—"To take such steps as in your wisdom may seem fit, for remedying the grievance of which we complain, and for healing the differences which in these times unhappily prevail to so great an extent among those who profess to hold the same faith and to belong to the same national church."

Meetings of a like character have been held during the past week throughout the diocese.

Dr Philpotts has not yet done writing his "fathoms of columns, newspaper measurement." In Monday's *Times* appear two or three columns more of specimens of his controversial skill. Here is the shortest of them. It is a tart answer to resolutions passed by a meeting held in St Andrew's church, at Plymouth, and forwarded by the churchwardens:—

"Bishopstowe, Torquay, 20th Dec., 1844.

"Gentlemen—I have received from you a letter, which contains documents relative to a meeting, under designation unknown to the law of church or state, holden contrary to law in the church of St Andrew, Plymouth; thus desecrating the house of God, of which you are the official guardians. To the proceedings of such an assembly I cannot permit myself to pay any attention whatever.

"I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

"H. EXETER.

"The churchwardens of St Andrew, Plymouth."

In a letter to the clergy he says, "Very slight changes will be necessary to bring the existing practice of those churches (nearly similar to that of the cathedral, without the chantings, which cannot be necessary) to a full conformity with the rubric. It may tend to allay popular excitement if you make an occasion, as I request you to do, of announcing this, by my authority, to your congregation in the course of your sermon to-morrow." Besides these, there are sundry long controversial epistles, abounding, as the *Examiner* expresses it, "in polemics, ob-

jurgation, insinuation, imputation, and the peculiar charity that covers the sin of injurious inuendo." They are too long, as well as too unimportant, to quote. They speak in a tone of "bated breath and whispering humbleness," which prognosticate a future abandonment of the Bishop's position should circumstances necessitate it. In one of them he makes the following confession of faith:—

"I am very sorry to observe the too frequent application of that nickname (tractarian) to some of the best and soundest divines among us—to those who faithfully preach the whole gospel, and all the parts of it, in their due proportion—especially the necessity of the use of the sacrament to salvation, the new birth given unto us by God in baptism, the actual communication of the body and blood of Christ (with all the inestimable benefits of His passion) to the soul of every faithful receiver of the Lord's supper, the privileges of the church, which is Christ's body, the sinfulness of violating the unity of that church, the apostolic succession of its ministry, the want of any covenanted promise of salvation to those who have never been 'added to the church' or have renounced its communion. I avow, that if these men are designated by the name of 'tractarians,' I desire to take my part with them in this world, and (I trust in God's mercy) in the world to come."

Amidst all his troubles, the Bishop has not forgotten to make his son, John, archdeacon of Cornwall, vacant by the death of Archdeacon Sheepshanks!

Others of the bishops, gifted with more worldly wisdom, or less obstinacy, than Henry of Exeter, take up an opposite position. Whilst the Bishop of Exeter was yet maintaining the desperate struggle with the laity in favour of the surplice and the rubric, the Bishop of Worcester (Dr Pepys) addressed the candidates for ordination exactly in an opposite sense, "deprecating the spirit of innovation, and exhorting them to maintain peace and tranquillity." He contends that it "has never been the custom, since the reformation, for the clergy to preach in their surplices," and he denies that the sermon is a part of the communion service. He also dissuades from reading the prayers for the church militant: and from attempting to make the offertory, which he considers to be practically superseded (though never officially repealed) by the poor law.

MR HENRY RAIKES, A.M., chancellor of Chester, in a charge to the churchwardens, actually stimulates them to resist, as "representatives of the laity," the innovations of the tractarian clergy. He says they have the right to do so, and that it is their duty. He recommends them to refuse providing "credence tables, lecterns, candlesticks, and ornaments for the communion table," to "protest against any departure from the principles of the church, and to resist any novel and unauthorised introductions into our forms of public worship."

The *Standard* concisely reports similar proceedings elsewhere:—"At the ordination by the Bishop of Salisbury, held at Wells, on Sunday last, his lordship expressly charged the candidates to make no deviation whatever from the accustomed mode of performing divine worship in their respective churches, without first consulting with their diocesan. It is understood that the Bishop disavows the introduction of novelties, or, what is the same thing, the revival of obsolete practices. This is a satisfactory state of things, seeing that his lordship now exercises episcopal jurisdiction in three counties proximate to the troubled diocese of Exeter—viz., Somerset, Dorset, Wilts."

It is curious that the points on which the great nonconformist secession took place at the beginning of the reign of Charles II., are the very points on which bishops and churchmen are now embroiled, and universities are agitated. The things now objected to by evangelical churchmen, and by many who are not strictly of their number, are just the things which the ejected ministers in 1661 refused to recognise by an indiscriminating subscription. Thus, after the lapse of a hundred and eighty-five years, do these conscientious but despised men find their vindication in the state of that church which then cast them out!

PEWS AND PUSEYISM.—The following advertisement appeared in Saturday's *Chronicle*:—"An orthodox church-of-England family man has taken a pew in St James's church, Paddington; but, finding that tractarian doctrines and usages (of neither of which he approves) prevail therein, he begs to offer the pew at one-fourth the original rental, to the head of any family who is so unfortunate as to have been bitten by the Pusey-phobia. Apply, either by letter or personally, to T. C. Wood, Esq., 1, Sussex terrace, Hyde Park gardens."

DIOCESE OF CHESTER.—PUSEYISM.—On Sunday evening, the 15th Dec., there were some children to be christened at Warrington parish church; but, before the officiating minister began the service, he asked God to sanctify the water, and then stirred it up with his finger and signed himself with the sign of the cross on his forehead, which gave such offence to those attending, that they left the church with disgust, saying, that they never before witnessed such a complete piece of popish mummery. And this takes place in a church, the rector of which is honorary secretary of the Diocesan Board of Education, and who has the care of the school for the orphans of the clergy.—*Record*.

PUSEYISM AT OXFORD.—The *Oxford Chronicle* of Saturday contains a description, by a correspondent, of some alterations and observances in the church of St Peter-le-Bailey; which was re-opened on Sunday last, after being closed for some weeks in order to make the changes. The pews are replaced by open seats; a new and large dipping font is placed just within the door; the walls are covered with texts arranged to form crosses; a large cross and gold or

silver-gilt candlesticks decorate the altar; the text "Except ye eat my flesh and drink my blood" (the standard of those who assert "the real presence"), is inscribed over the altar. On Sunday, at the request of the curate, Mr W. B. Heathcote, the congregation arranged themselves so as to separate the sexes. The alterations are said to have been made at Mr Heathcote's expense.

THE CLERICAL MARKET.—To Patrons of Livings.—A layman wishes to secure the presentation of a clergyman to a small living, with immediate or very early possession. £2000 are offered!!!—*Copied from the Times*.

CURIOUS!—On Sunday afternoon week, the Bishop of Norwich preached a sermon at the parish church of St George's at Colegate, Norwich, to an overflowing congregation, amongst whom were many of the dissenters, in aid of a collection for the repairs of the fabric, the dissenters having successfully resisted a compulsory rate, and the church people having at length consented to adopt the voluntary principle.

EFFECTS OF INNOVATION.—As a proof of the state to which Mr Blunt has brought matters at Helston, on Sunday morning last the three galleries of the church contained but one adult person besides the organist, although capable of containing 250; and yet the Bishop says that such men as the curate of Helston are not the least successful of the labourers in Christ's vineyard.—*West Briton*.

CHURCH BUILDING IN ENGLAND.—NEW MOVEMENT.—The *Record* announces the formation of a Church Extension Association, of which Lord Ashley is the president, "one of whose fundamental principles shall be, that every church built or assisted by its funds shall be secured, as far as human precautions can secure it, for the preaching of the gospel for ever." It added, that many men are now seriously alarmed for the state and prospects of the church, who, in 1837, were quite content to swell the Diocesan Church Building funds, leaving the whole control and management implicitly in the hands of the bishops. Hence, as far as we have heard, the proposal is now received with almost unanimous approval in the very same quarters where, two or three years since, it would have met with a cool repulse. The contributions already amount to several thousands of pounds. The patronage of the new churches is to be vested in trustees.

STATISTICS OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN GREAT BRITAIN.—The total number of catholic chapels in England and Wales is 501; in Wales, 8; in Scotland, 73; besides 27 stations where divine service is performed; making a grand total for Great Britain of 582. Of the chapels in England, there are in Lancashire, 98; in Yorkshire, 58; Staffordshire, 32; Middlesex, 25; Northumberland, 22; Warwickshire, 22; Durham, 17; Leicestershire, 15; Cheshire, 14; Hampshire, Somersetshire, and Worcestershire, 13 each; Kent and Lincolnshire, 12 each; and Cumberland, Derby, and Shropshire, 9 each. Of the chapels in Scotland there are in Inverness-shire, 17; in Banffshire and in Aberdeenshire, 10. In England there are ten catholic colleges, in Scotland one. In England there are 34 convents and 3 monasteries. The number of missionary priests in England is 666, in Scotland 91, making a grand total of 757.—*Extracted from the Roman Catholic Directory for 1845*.

THE DUKE OF BUCKLEUCH.—ANOTHER SHAMEFUL CASE.—The condition of the congregation in Canobie, where the people are now allowed to enjoy the shelter of a frail tent during the hours of public worship, is not the worst case of which the Free church has to complain from the conduct of his Grace. The congregation of Wanlockhead is in a still worse and more destitute condition than that of Canobie. In the high mountain region in which Wanlockhead is situated—1,500 feet above the level of the sea—a tent is quite useless and impracticable as a place of worship at this inclement season of the year. During the summer months the congregation there met regularly in a tent, to attend the ministrations of their faithful and devoted minister, the Rev. Mr Hastie; but since the cold season has set in, they have been compelled to abandon their tent, and discontinue their public meetings; and their worthy minister, like the apostles of old, has to proceed from house to house in the discharge of his ministerial duties, continuing his labours for many hours during the same day, and often unable to overtake more than one-half of the village. It is unnecessary to say how laborious and unsatisfactory this state of things must be to the preacher—how cruelly oppressive to those of his congregation who are thus deprived of the advantage of hearing his ministrations—and all this from the mere wantonness of caprice in a nobleman of immense possessions, who chooses to avail himself of the letter of the law, in refusing to his workmen a small piece of useless barren moor on which to erect a place of worship.—*Dumfries Standard*.

THE ANTI-STATE-CHURCH MOVEMENT IN SWITZERLAND.—In a late number we mentioned that a meeting was to be held at Lausanne, on the 4th inst, to confer respecting measures for realising the voluntary system in ecclesiastical affairs, or the reciprocal independence of the church and the state, in French Switzerland. The meeting was attended by many persons of learning, piety, and influence in that country, and by Christians of various denominations. The following resolutions were adopted:—

"The parties assembled declare:—
"1. That they will act only in a manner consistent with the word of God. That, accordingly, they deem it incumbent upon them to obey the magistrate in all that is not contrary to the word of God, and to abstain from the use of all means for the attainment of the end they propose to themselves that are not in accordance with that word; but that, in order to 'render unto God that

which is God's,' they consider it to be their duty to use every endeavour to promote the kingdom of Christ, or, in other words, the triumph of the truth in matters of faith, and purity of worship, and of life; and that it is for that purpose they are assembled.

"2. They believe that God has forbidden, equally to the church and to the state, all pretension to interfere, as such, in the respective provinces of each other.

"3. That one of the characteristic doctrines of the gospel is, in their opinion, that religious acts are agreeable to God, only when they are voluntary and spontaneous.

"4. They believe that it is both the duty and the precious privilege of Christian churches to govern themselves according to the word of God alone, under the guidance of the Holy Spirit, and the supreme authority of Jesus Christ, the only Head of the church." The meeting adjourned till the 5th of March next. The *procès verbal* of the sitting will be published. The greater part of those present, belonging to the Canton de Vaud, do not disavow the presbyterian church, of which they are members, but simply repudiate its connexion with the state.

JAMAICA HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY AND THE SEPARATION OF CHURCH AND STATE.—Mr Russell presented a petition from the ministers and congregations of the Baptist Union. Dr Spalding inquired if that petition contemplated the severance of church and state, or would in any way affect the pecuniary welfare of the church: anticipating this, he (Dr Spalding) would at once move that it be rejected. Mr Russell stated the object of the petition. The Doctor was unalterable, stern, uncompromising, and moved again that it should be rejected. But, alas, poor Spalding! the sense of the House overruled his nonsense, and the petition was received.—*Baptist Herald*, Oct. 29.

Correspondence.

THE CHRISTIAN WITNESS.

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

SIR—Mr Snow is so angry, and his epithets are so unsavoury, that I presume my letter of the 4th inst. hit the truth somewhat nearer than he finds agreeable.

Mr Snow's defence shall be given in his own words. "Being fully able to guarantee 30,000, with this number we go forth to solicit advertisements, for this number advertisers pay, and this number they uniformly receive." He admits that the monthly sale of the *Witness* usually exceeds 30,000, "sometimes by 2,500, sometimes 5,000," but alleges that "such excess is a second edition, on which advertisers have no claim."

My reply to this statement is very brief and simple—it is not true.

Mr Snow does not "go forth to advertisers with 30,000 copies," for I have now before me the *Witness* of the present month, at the head of which stand the words "Monthly sale upwards of 30,000 copies;" and in a notice of the same number, "Important to advertisers," Mr Snow offers special advantages on the guarantee that the monthly sale is upwards of 30,000.

Now, sir, what is the grammatical sense, what the popular acceptance, what the clear intention of these, Mr Snow's own notices? Beyond all question, that the *Witness* publishes more than 30,000 copies, and that the advertisements accordingly appear in more than 30,000.

I express a deliberate opinion, and I am sure no plain man will venture to call it an uncharitable one, if, on the promise of "upwards of 30,000" copies, an advertiser has selected the *Witness* for his advertisements, a deliberate wrong is committed by Mr Snow, or the "committee of the Union," or "the editor," or "the printers," or whoever is "cognisant of the matter," when the advertisements are limited to 30,000, and the excess of monthly sale, whether 2,000 or 5,000, is published without them.

If it were intended to be known that the number for advertisements should be restricted to 30,000, why is the limitation not mentioned in the notice to advertisers? Why is the whole circulation proclaimed to advertisers, if they are to be cut off at any point the publisher may please?

Mr Snow attempts to mystify the case, by asking whether an advertiser has any claim on a fifth edition of the first number which is now reprinting? It is impossible for Mr Snow not to see that the question is not of old reprints, but of the number sold during its own month of publication—the 1,000, or 2,000, or 5,000, which constitute the "upwards of 30,000" with which he "goes forth to solicit advertisements."

The *Times* newspaper continually publishes a sheet of advertisements. What would be thought of its integrity or policy if, without any notice to advertisers, it chose, at seven o'clock in the morning, to stop these advertisements and call the paper a "second edition?" Would not many a man ask himself the very question I proposed in my former letter—What security have I as to the number published before seven o'clock?

Even in the country, we have learned that the mere words, "second edition," mean nothing. A friend of mine who wrote a book, and printed 500, was advised to have half his title pages printed with the words "second edition" upon them; and I must say, I thought of the circumstance when I found the "second edition" of a magazine published within two or three days of the last of the month, with the addition, that such "second edition" carried no advertisements.

Mr Snow may talk of my malice, but I am greatly mistaken if Mr Snow's defence be not far more malicious towards his own character than anything contained in my former letter.

A COUNTRYMAN.

COMMISSIONERS OF VACANT CHURCHES.

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

"J. Berry is only one of a multitude of the 'excellent of the earth' who rejoice in the wise suggestion of Mr James relative to 'vacant churches,' &c.; and few, very few, we are confident, have the slightest sympathy with those men of mischief, those dealers in defamation, who, in certain quarters, have wickedly endeavoured, by most false and malicious representations, to excite public prejudice against this truly laudable and highly necessary measure."—*Christian Witness*.

SIR—Such are the terms—so kind and so courteous—so gentlemanly and so Christian—which the committee of the Congregational Union are graciously pleased to apply, through the medium of their accredited organ, and by the pen of their stipendiary servant, to yourself

and those of your correspondents who have ventured to express an opinion on the proposition of Mr James, submitted to the autumnal meeting of that body at Norwich. I say, to you, and your correspondents—for, as I understand that no other journal has expressed any opinion on that matter, the remarks above can apply only to you and to them. On the offensive character of these remarks, I may yet have something to say; and of the doings of the committee under whose direction they appear, I may yet have something to reveal—something that may startle even you and Edward Swaine; but at present, I waive all such points. My primary business is this—to ascertain what was the "wise suggestion of Mr James relative to vacant churches?" Mark me—what was the plan which Mr James proposed, and Mr Burnet so briefly but effectually opposed? Was it, or was it not, that commissioners—say three in number—should act in London as negotiators between vacant churches and moveable ministers throughout the country—and that one of these commissioners should be a stipendiary? It is a matter of deep importance to all our churches, that we should clearly understand the nature of a plan which the committee of the Union have now authoritatively pronounced to be a "truly laudable and highly necessary measure." Equally anxious am I to guard against these "men of mischief, these dealers in defamation, who wickedly endeavour, by most false and malicious representations, to excite prejudice."

I request, then, that some gentleman, for whose veracity and intelligence you can vouch, may at once, through your columns, give us the information so earnestly desired, by

A MEMBER OF THE UNION.

The Complete Suffrage Movement.

Birmingham, Dec. 30, 1844.

The Council of the National Complete Suffrage Union met at their rooms, 37, Waterloo street, Birmingham, on Monday; Mr Sturge in the chair.

The resolutions in reference to the proposed new course of action at elections were continued for general consideration.

The Council referred to the tract committee to adopt, with consent of the parties interested, as one of their tracts, the article, "The Politics of the New Testament," which appeared in *Tait's Magazine* for December, slightly abridged.

Mr Henry Vincent was present, and expressed himself fully confident that the complete suffrage movement, though making but little noise at present, was in a most hopeful condition.

General News.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.

The King of the French opened the session of the Chambers on Thursday. His Majesty left the Tuilleries at one o'clock, accompanied by the Duc de Nemours, the Prince de Joinville, the Duc d'Aumale, and the Duc de Montpensier, and followed by the Queen and Princesses. The fog was so dense, and the distance at which the public was kept by the troops so great, that it was impossible to catch a glimpse of the royal cortege as it passed along the quays from the Tuilleries to the palace of the Chamber of Deputies. A considerable military force had been called out on the occasion, and twelve battalions of National Guards, with an equal number of troops, lined the quays on the passage of their Majesties. The following is the speech delivered by the King:—

Messieurs the Peers and Deputies, At the close of last session, complications, which might have become grave, were the objects of my solicitude. The necessity of securing our possessions in Africa against hostile and repeated incursions obliged us to carry war into the empire of Morocco. Our brave armies of land and sea, worthily commanded, attained with glory, and in a short time, the object marked out to their valour. Peace promptly followed victory, and Algiers, where three of my sons had this year the honour to serve their country, has recorded a double pledge of security, for we have proved at once our power and our moderation.

My government was engaged with that of the Queen of Great Britain in discussions which might have given reason to fear that the relations of the two states might have been affected; a mutual spirit of goodwill and equity has maintained between France and England this happy accord, which guarantees the peace of the world.

During the visit which I paid the Queen of Great Britain, to testify to her the price that I attach to the amity which unites us, and to that reciprocal friendship of which she has given me so many marks, I have been surrounded by manifestations the most satisfactory for France and for myself. I have gathered, in the sentiments that have been expressed to me, additional guarantees for the long duration of that generous peace, which assures to our country abroad a dignified and strong position, and at home an eternally increasing prosperity, with the enjoyment of her constitutional liberties.

My relations with all foreign powers continue to be friendly and amicable.

You are, Messieurs, yourselves witnesses of the prosperous state of France. You see manifested upon all parts of our territory our national activity, protected by wise laws, and reaping in the bosom of order the fruits of its labours. The rise of public credit and the equilibrium established between our annual receipts and expenditure attest the happy influence of this situation upon the general affairs of the state for the well-being of all.

Financial laws will be immediately presented to you. Projects of laws for the amelioration of our roads, of our ports, and of our internal navigation, for the completion of our railways, and for different objects of general utility, will be equally submitted to your deliberations.

In the midst of the general prosperity of the country, Heaven has blessed my family. It has increased the number of my children, and the marriage of one of my

well-beloved sons, the Duc d'Aumale, with a princess who already was related to us by so many ties, has been for me and mine a lively satisfaction.

Messieurs, Providence has imposed upon me many labours and painful trials. I have accepted the burden. I have devoted myself, I have devoted my family, to the service of my country. To lay a lasting foundation of union and happiness has for fourteen years been the object of our constant efforts. I feel confident that with your loyal aid you will enable me to attain it, and that the gratitude of France, free and happy, will be the reward of our mutual devotedness, and be, too, the honour of my reign.

The King's speech at the opening of the Chamber, says the *Chronicle*, was very coldly received by the members, but his Majesty's reception personally, and that of the whole of the royal family, was everything that was cordial. A slight attempt was made to get up an exclusive cheer for the Prince de Joinville, but it was drowned in the midst of loud cries of "Vives les Princes."

A letter has been received in Paris from Admiral Dupetit Thouars, written at Rio de Janeiro, acknowledging intelligence that his assumption of Tahiti had been disavowed. He writes in very moderate terms of the disavowal; declaring that he had only done what he considered his duty, but that the government was the best and only judge as to whether the sovereignty should be received or not. He declares that he will not receive the sword of state for which La Jeune France has subscribed in his favour, as he considers it a slur upon the act of the government; and he expresses his regret that the subject should have given rise to such strong party feeling at home. It is remarked that the regulations of the service would have prevented his acceptance.

The Chambers have since been engaged in the election of their officers. In the Chamber of Deputies the election for president was strongly contested, M. Sauzet was the ministerial candidate, but the King has used all his influence in support of M. Dupin, who has consented to support his darling scheme—the Dotation bill. Ministers have notwithstanding triumphed—M. Sauzet receiving 177 votes; M. Dupin, 129. The election of M. Sauzet was received with immense cheering from the ministerial benches. The success of the ministry in the organisation of the bureaux was, however, not so successful. They sustained an unexpected defeat; only two out of the four vice-presidents having been elected from their supporters. M. Dufaure, the opposition candidate, was at the head of the poll. The ballot for the fourth president of the Chamber of Deputies on Monday was looked forward to with great interest, but it was generally supposed that M. de Belleyne, the ministerial candidate, would be successful.

The *Armoricain de Brest* of the 26th announces the arrival there of the *Reine Blanche*, with the flag of Admiral Dupetit Thouars.

SPAIN.

Accounts from Madrid, of the 23rd inst, mention that the Minister for Foreign Affairs presented on that day to the Senate a most important bill relative to the treaty concluded between Great Britain and Spain in 1835, for the abolition of the slave trade. By this measure offences connected with the slave trade are rendered penal—a point which, ever since the signature of the treaty, it has been the constant object of English ministers to obtain from Spain.

The Assembly afterwards resumed the discussion of the fourth article of the Reform bill, which presented no interest, and adjourned to the 28th. In the Chamber of Deputies the debate again turned on the amendments proposed to the Dotation bill by the Marquis de Viluma and others. After some discussion respecting the nature of those amendments, it was decided by seventy-eight votes against forty-one that they should not be considered as amendments, but as distinct projects of law, intended to supersede the ministerial bill.

It appears that seventeen deputies had imitated the example of the Marquis de Viluma, and resigned their seats. Among them were several Spanish grandees.

AMERICA.

The Caledonia steamer arrived at Liverpool on Sunday evening, bringing important intelligence from the United States, Canada, and Mexico, together with the President's message to Congress.

The American President's message is, as usual, an elaborate and lengthy document, commencing with a highly flattering picture of the working of the republican institutions, and of the great experiment of a political federacy; and then proceeding to notice the friendly terms maintained with all the powers of Europe. Reference is made to the pending negotiation with this country, in regard to the Oregon territory, and measures are recommended for facilitating emigration to that territory; regret is also expressed, that some other unadjusted matters still remain for settlement between the United States and Great Britain—insignificant in a pecuniary view, but deeply affecting the sensibilities of the government and people. Upon all the causes of difference with Great Britain, the language and tone of the President are moderate. He even points to the possibility of the Oregon question being satisfactorily terminated within the period of his presidency. We have then a paragraph on the failure of the attempt to stipulate with the Germanic states for a reduction of the duties on tobacco and other articles of agricultural produce. Belgium is stated to have "assimilated the flag of the United States to her own, so far as the direct trade between the two countries is concerned;" hopes are expressed that a treaty with the Chinese empire will be concluded; the state of the relations with the South American republics is next adverted to; and then

the President comes to the great measure of his administration—annexation. He affirms that "it is the will of both the people and the states that Texas should be annexed to the union promptly and immediately." "Texas," he says, "still desires to throw herself under the protection of our laws, and to partake of the blessings of our federative system; while every American interest would seem to require it." Mr Tyler seems resolved that the opponents of Mr Polk shall not make use of the plea of the people being not sufficiently informed on this subject, for he proffers a world of documents on the subject and consents to the production of much more. The President takes it for granted that the acknowledgment of the *de facto* independence of Texas by European states, is synonymous with their admission of Mexico's having no right to reconquer the revolted province. He converts the *de facto* independence of Texas into a right to give itself to another power, and to another power to accept its sovereignty. President Tyler asserts that the mere fact of Texas having proposed to join the American Union, ought to have instantly suspended Mexican hostilities, and says:—

"It became the imperative duty of the Executive to inform Mexico that the question of annexation was still before the American people, and that until their decision was pronounced, any serious invasion of Texas would be regarded as an attempt to forestall their judgment," &c.

The Message touches but lightly and incidentally on the tariff, stating merely, in union with the principle of the locofoco party, that "greater taxes should not be levied than are necessary for an economical administration of government, and that whatever exists beyond should be reduced or modified." One recommendation of the message worthy of remark is the establishment of steamers, commanded by officers of the American navy, for the conveyance of mails to Europe, and to other parts of the American continent. No allusion to the state debts is contained in the address.

Mr Tyler's deeds are, however, much more warlike than his words. Whilst the President himself was addressing Congress in a benign and philosophic tone, as if war was one of the last things he desired, and conquest the farthest from his dreams, his envoy was bearding Mexico, and rousing Spanish pride to acts of retaliation and violence.

The most violent language has been used by the American minister at Mexico, Mr Shannon, in his communications with the Mexican government, and Mr Calhoun seems even to have authorised him to boast of the tenacity with which, for a long period of years, the cabinet of Washington has directed its policy to the acquisition of the Texan provinces. This communication was answered not only with firmness, but with indignation, by the Mexican minister, Senor Rejon, and his conduct has been approved by the legislature.

In consequence of this correspondence Mr Shannon seems to have suspended his official intercourse with the Mexican government, and sent for further instructions.

The impression produced at New York by this intelligence was, that hostilities could scarcely now be avoided; and it has been declared, on behalf of Mr Tyler's government, that any attempt on the part of Mexico, to re-conquer Texas would be regarded as "highly injurious," or, in other words, a cause of war.

Nor is the declaration of Mr Anson Jones, the new President of Texas, at all more pacific. He announces, that unless the foreign powers mediating between Mexico and Texas have accomplished their object, or at least intimated their resolution to defend the integrity of the new state, before the meeting of congress, he shall commence offensive operations against Mexico, not only with all the means Texas possesses, but with the auxiliaries she may collect.

Outbreaks of the most serious character had certainly occurred in different states of Mexico. Nearly one-half of the Mexican army had revolted, and declared against Santa Anna, if the reports brought by these vessels are correct. The government were put to the greatest trouble to obtain money to prosecute the war against Texas, and everything was at odds and ends.

The legislatures of the departments of Aguascalientes, Querétaro, San Luis Potosi, and Zacatecas have united with the legislature of Jalisco in declaring against the government of Santa Anna, and in favour of the revolution. Vera Cruz is said to have also declared for the revolutionists, but this is contradicted. Santa Anna is reported to have taken flight, and was daily expected at Vera Cruz, en route for the island of Cuba, where it is said he intends to seek refuge for the present.

The next source of excitement is the intelligence received from before Monte Video, to the effect that some Buenos Ayrean vessels of war had interfered with some American trading vessels, and had fired into the United States brig Bainbridge. Upon this Commodore Voorhies, of the United States frigate Congress, took possession of the entire blockading squadron belonging to Buenos Ayres. Captain D. Newman, commander of the Bainbridge, is said to have drowned himself in consequence of a reprimand from his superior officer, for not having returned the fire.

A new source of discontent and collision, involved in the slavery question, has occurred between the States of Massachusetts and South Carolina.

Some years ago the state of South Carolina passed a law prohibiting free negroes from coming into the state, and subjecting them to pains and penalties for a violation of this law. On different occasions, free blacks, employed as seamen, were brought into the state. They were immediately imprisoned, and kept in prison until the sailing of the vessel to which they be-

longed. Some of these men, it was alleged, were citizens of Massachusetts. Recently the legislature of that state authorised the appointment of a commissioner to proceed to South Carolina, and ascertain the precise state of the facts. A Mr Hoar was selected to perform this duty. On his arrival he notified to the governor of South Carolina the character of his mission, and that the object was to try the constitutionality of the state law in the supreme court of the United States. The legislature of South Carolina being in session, the governor transmitted to that body the communication of Mr Hoar. Upon its receipt, a bill was introduced, and passed in a few hours into all the forms of a law, authorising the instantaneous expulsion of Mr Hoar from the state; and he was, without delay, expelled as an incendiary. Rumour adds, that the presence of a young lady, his daughter, who was traveling with him, was his only protection from personal violence. The next step, on the part of Massachusetts will be, it is said, an appeal to the courts of the United States.

The proceedings of the United States Congress are both important and interesting. The Electoral College had unanimously confirmed the late presidential and vice-presidential elections. Congress met on Monday, the 2nd inst, and the President's message was delivered on the following day. Mr McDuffie, agreeably to the recommendation of the President, has introduced into the senate a series of resolutions, to be passed by both houses of Congress, annexing Texas to the United States. On the next day, the 11th inst, Mr Benton introduced a bill, which was substantially the same as the one he offered the last session, annexing Texas to the United States, with the assent of Mexico, which bill, without debate, was also referred to the committee on foreign relations. Mr Ingersoll's resolution in the house, for annexation, similar to Mr McDuffie's in the senate, was made the order of the day for Monday, the 23rd inst.

Mr Allen, of Ohio, offered, in the senate, the following resolution:—

"Resolved—That the President be requested to lay before the Senate, if in his judgment it may be done without prejudice to the public interests, a copy of any instructions which may have been given to the American minister in England, on the subject of the title and occupation of the territory of Oregon, since the 4th of March, 1841; also a copy of any correspondence which may have passed between this government and that of Great Britain, or between either of the two governments and the minister of the other, in relation to that subject since that time."

This resolution was adopted, after some opposition.

The proceedings of Congress prove a most extraordinary and unexpected change of opinion since last session in regard to abolition petitions. The rule which prohibited their reception by the house has, on the motion of Mr Adams, without debate, been repealed by a majority of twenty-eight votes. Petitions have accordingly been received, praying the abolition of the slave trade in the district of Columbia, and referred to the committee on the district. This is doubtless owing to the growing strength of the liberty party, as shown in the late presidential election.

The same steamer brings the speech of Sir Charles Metcalfe, on the opening of the Canadian parliament. The first part of the speech touches upon the topics which will be brought under the attention of the legislature—such as the questions of national education, the municipal law, and internal improvements. It announced that, in compliance with the address of the last parliament, the home government will recommend the imperial parliament to repeal so much of the act of Union as refers to the making provision for a civil list. The speech concludes with the following paragraphs:—

The charge entrusted to me by our sovereign I shall continue to administer according to the acknowledged principles of our provincial constitution, and with a view to the wants and wishes of the community.

On the occurrence of vacancies in several of the most important offices of administration I immediately endeavoured to fill them by the appointment of gentlemen supposed to possess the confidence of the people. Extraordinary obstacles produced a delay in the accomplishment of that purpose, notwithstanding my incessant exertions to effect it.

The relative strength of parties has in some measure been tested by the contest for the speakership of the House of Assembly. Sir Allan M'Nab, the government candidate, received 39 votes in his support, against 36; majority 3!

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

ARMY IN SCINDE.—Extract of a private letter from Scinde, October 10th, 1844:—"The sickness here is extreme: one cavalry regiment has only nineteen of all grades out of the hospital. It has soldiers—grooms—grass-cutters—and officers' servants—close upon a thousand in hospital! The fevers are bilious, attacking the head immediately, as well as the liver. The other corps are suffering in like manner."—*Morning Advertiser*, Dec. 26.

NOVEL ADVENTURE.—A young gentleman of Troy, while on his way up the Hudson in the Swallow, thrust himself, in his sleep, through the small window in his berth, in the forward cabin, until his feet touched the water. Coming out just in front of the paddle-wheel, where the spray moved rapidly, he awoke from his dream, and found that he was situated in the midst of a horrid reality. He could not crawl back, so he shouted for help, but no one came. He then knocked on the window of the next berth, and finally roused up a person who gave the alarm. The captain supposed it was some insane man, and immediately lowered the boat, and the unfortunate gentleman was rescued from his extraordinary situation.—*American Paper*.

MR AND MRS POLK.—A New York paper describes the new President, Mr James Polk, as having *un grand talent pour le silence*, at least in matters political:—

"On science, on religion, on all ordinary topics of conversation, Mr Polk would talk with fluency and interest, and discovered himself to be a well-read, polite, and agreeable man. But on politics—on the tariff—on any other public question—on his views—his policy—he was as silent and mysterious as the grave itself. It is therefore argued from all these accounts, that Mr Polk will turn out a much shrewder man than people have generally imagined."

It is, we believe, a Turkish maxim, that the silent man, if he is not wise, can at least seem so. The following anticipation reads strangely in a republican journal; who would have thought that a Mrs Polk would be deemed of such importance?—

"In reference to the fashionable movements at the White house during the next four years, the prospect is very brilliant. The lady of Mr Polk is quite a good-looking woman, has a great deal of tact, and a certain amount of that genius for society which will doubtless give a new tone to fashionable matters in Washington. It is a long time since the White house was tenanted by a lady possessed of commanding position, talents, genius, and personal beauty; and we should not be at all surprised if Mrs Polk were to restore to the White house, the brilliancy, refinement, and gaiety which distinguished it during the presidency of Mr Maddison, when Mrs Maddison was the presiding genius. Mr Van Buren was a bachelor, and could not, of course, give the tone and character and refinement of female genius to that establishment. Mr Tyler, with all the disposition in the world, had not the materials; and even if Mr Clay had been elected, we doubt whether female elegance and refinement would have presided to such an extent at Washington as under the auspices of Mrs Polk. In fact, the accession of Mr Polk brings with it the best prospect of a complete restoration of gaiety, elegance, refinement, beauty, and fashion, to society in Washington."

PERU.—Advices from Arica, of September the 4th, announce some "unpleasant occurrences" between the British and the authorities on the coast of Peru. The Queen's steamer *Comorant* arrived at Arica on the 2d September, and was refused permission to take in water; in consequence of which, the steamer fired several shots, and threw some shells into the town, with such an effect that the desired permission was given. The dispute, the particulars of which are not given, was thus "settled."

The receipts of the Zollverein during the first nine months of 1844 were 18,889,542 thalers, or 1,221,765 more than in the corresponding period of 1843.

A HINT FOR OUR LEGISLATORS.—M. Sauvard de Maupas, a young man of highly respectable family, was tried before the court of assize at Paris on Friday last, for having stabbed a carpenter in the rue Laffitte, on the afternoon of the 7th of November last, by which the unfortunate man lost his life. The prisoner, who was defended by M. Chaix d'Este Ange, was acquitted of the homicide, but was sentenced by the court to pay a sum of 1,000 francs, and an annuity of 600 francs for the joint lives of the father and mother of the victim.—*Paris paper*.

A letter from Rome states that the Pope gave audience to the agents of several Belgian bankers, who have offered to furnish him immediately with a loan of a million and a half of Roman crowns (about seven million and a half of francs).

SPANISH CELEBRATION OF CHRISTMAS.—It would appear that the tastes of the Spanish people differ from those of civilised Europe—or that their government thinks they do. The Spanish journals greet their readers with a "list of individuals who have been shot in Spain for political offences, from the 1st of December 1843 to the 13th of December 1844." The executions have been distributed pretty equally over the year, and the sum total of the victims is 214. Autos da fé have been suppressed, and bull-feasts rendered less perilous; but, to compensate the Spanish people for these deprivations, periodical battues of politicians have been substituted.

DOMESTIC.

METROPOLITAN.

THE HEALTH OF TOWNS BILL.—On Tuesday evening a meeting of builders and master carpenters of the metropolis took place at the Freemasons' tavern, Great Queen street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, for the purpose of considering the propriety of petitioning parliament for the abolition of the window duties, so far as to promote better ventilation. Mr H. Biers, president of the Master Carpenters' Society, was called to the chair, and among those present were Mr Cubitt, Mr Stevens, Mr Higgs, Mr Bursthall, Mr Lever, and other well-known builders. The chairman said—

The whole of the medical men in the metropolis concurred, and the evidence of Dr Reid and other gentlemen of eminence, before the committee on the Health of Towns bill, went to show, that without a better system of ventilation, an increased supply of water and an improved sewerage would be of little avail in the preservation of health in crowded districts. Notwithstanding it was understood that cellars and outhouses might use plates of perforated zinc without paying duty, so rigidly had the window tax been enforced, that the slightest opening which admitted light and air was not permitted to pass without being taxed as a window. Hence, in the smaller houses, the builders, in order to accommodate the occupiers, were compelled to build the houses in such a way as to bring them under the number of windows which would subject them to the window duty, although at the risk of there being no ventilation.

Mr Higgs moved the adoption of a petition to parliament for the modification of the window duties, and in doing so deprecated the mode in which windows were assessed, as it compelled builders to build houses in an unhealthy, and, in many instances, an unsafe manner. In his opinion staircase windows ought to be entirely exempted from taxation, inasmuch as they were the means of ventilating an entire house, and their existence was absolutely necessary to the health of the inhabitants. Mr Bursthall seconded the resolution. It certainly was shameful

that the slightest aperture above eight windows was taxed to the extent of 8s., so that the proprietors of the smaller houses were forced to have them built in such a way as to be below that number, as they could not otherwise get tenants to fill them [hear]. The petition, on being put from the chair, was adopted unanimously, and thanks having been voted to the chairman, the meeting separated.

CELLARS AS DWELLINGS FOR THE POOR.—The officers appointed to carry the Metropolitan Building act into operation have issued forms to the overseers of the metropolitan parishes, requiring a return of all rooms which are considered, by the language of the act, to be unfit for dwellings, but which are, nevertheless, occupied by the poor. Close, undrained, and unventilated rooms are not to be used after a certain period. By the fifty-third section it is enacted that, from the 1st of July, 1846, it shall not be lawful to let separately to hire, as a dwelling, any room or cellar not constructed according to the schedule annexed, nor to occupy, or suffer to be occupied, as such, such room or cellar built under ground for any purpose (except for a weroom or storeroom); the person offending shall be liable to forfeit for every day twenty shillings, and one half shall go to the person who shall sue for the same, and the other half to the poor of the parish. It is further provided that, on or before the 1st of January (this day), the overseers shall return to the official referees the number and situation of the dwellings within their respective parishes, of which any underground room or cellar shall be so occupied, and thereupon it shall be the duty of the official referees to direct notice to be given to the owners and occupiers. The schedule states the improvements to be made to secure drainage and ventilation, and to prevent the closeness of rooms now tenanted by the poor.

BOXING DAY.—The British Museum was thronged from ten to four with human beings, who conducted themselves with great decorum. The number of visitors was 18,293. The National Gallery was crowded almost to suffocation. The people were most orderly, and the number of visitors was greater than on any previous occasion. At the Tower the holiday folks were far more numerous than last year, owing probably to the reduced price of admission. Westminster Abbey was also more numerous attended by visitors than at any previous holiday time. The tombs in Poets' corner were to be seen gratuitously, whilst the different chapels, for which the small sum of 6d. is required, were visited by a great number of well-dressed persons. St Paul's Cathedral was also visited by a great number of persons, and the other exhibitions were well thronged.

A MATRIMONIAL CHRISTMAS.—On Christmas day no less than thirty-six couples were united in the bonds of matrimony at St John's church, Waterloo road. The happy couples were married in batches, and the ceremony occupied the minister some time.

CHRISTMAS FESTIVITIES.—At the various workhouses, prisons, asylums, &c., as usual on Christmas day, the inmates were regaled with the usual English cheer of roast beef, plum pudding, sparkling ale, &c., and enjoyed themselves as heartily as their more favoured neighbours. At the different police stations, on Thursday night, the charges were unusually light; and not one drunken charge was entered at any of the police stations in the City throughout the twenty-four hours of Christmas eve and Christmas day, and only one robbery under 30s. in value was committed, and only one case of apparent destitution occurred, and that was the case of a man who, when taken to Aldersgate workhouse, was found to have in his possession the comfortable sum of £4 3s. 10d.

PRIVILEGE OF ROYAL PALACES.—Mr Baron Rolfe has scattered wild dismay among some hundreds of persons living at Windsor. It has hitherto been supposed that residence within the precincts of the castle exempted persons from arrest; and, consequently, in a particular neighbourhood, lodgings for gentlemen in difficulties were at a premium. A resolute creditor, however, by promise of indemnity, induced the sheriff to cause the execution of a writ against a gentleman living within the supposed sanctuary, and he was lodged in Reading gaol. The offended debtor summoned the plaintiff and the sheriff to show cause why he should not be discharged from custody; but Mr Baron Rolfe, in whose chambers the case was argued, dismissed the summons. The case will most likely be argued in full court next term.

MESSRS ROGERS AND CO., it is said, find the acceptors of the bills of exchange, which were stolen from them, come forward very handsomely, most of them having paid their acceptances upon the guarantee of the house to keep them harmless.

INFLUENCE OF LITERATURE.—On Christmas day the lending library at the Greenwich union house was opened for the use of the inmates. Upwards of 200 volumes were distributed, and the effect was so signally beneficial that the master, Mr Ellis, had not, on Thursday (the following day), a single case of insubordination to report to the board of guardians which had arisen after the festivities of Christmas.

The Lords of the Admiralty have decided that the anchorage at Spithead may now be considered safe; the diving operations under the direction of Major-general Pasley, having effectually cleared it of the wrecks of the Royal George and Edgar. The clearing of the anchorage has employed five summers. The Edgar was a vessel of seventy guns, and the greater number of the guns, with most of the wreck, have been recovered.

IRELAND.

REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—Richard Hobart, Esq., presided at the weekly meeting of this body, on Monday, the 23rd ult. Mr O'Connell being absent, his place, as leader, was taken by W. S. O'Brien, Esq., M.P. A letter was read from Mr Steele, announcing that his exertions, backed by those of the catholic clergy, had been very successful in putting down the "Molly Maguire" outrages in Cavan. In this epistle, Mr Steele denounced the act of union as "that deed of hell!" Mr O'Brien spoke at great length, urging peace and perseverance. He admitted that every redress of a grievance would weaken the power of the repealers, and that their cause might be retarded thus, or by their own misconduct; but he could not hold out to England any longer the expectation that, by the redress of Irish grievances, she could extinguish repeal. That time was for ever past. The 30th of May, 1844, would never be forgotten; the people of Ireland could trust to nothing but their own national institutions; and, whenever England was in danger, she would listen to their complaints, and redress their grievances. The meeting was afterwards addressed by Dr Nagle, H. Grattan, Esq., M.P., a Mr J. H. Dunne, and the rent for the week was announced to be £175 11s. 2d.

REPRESENTATION OF TIPPERARY.—The Hon. Mr Hutchinson, in consequence of the delicate state of his health, declines to accept the representation of Tipperary. It is likely that Mr Ryan, of Inch house, a deputy-lieutenant of that county, will now be selected.

ENGLISH RELATIONS WITH ROME.—The article in the *Times* of Thursday, respecting the expediency of establishing new political relations with the court of Rome, has excited an unusual sensation among all parties in Ireland. That some such measure is in contemplation appears to be now beyond doubt, although the fact of Mr Petre's mission, which was announced in an Irish conservative journal so far back as the 4th of September last, was altogether slighted as unworthy of credence. The *Dublin Evening Packet*, which is believed to be the organ of the Irish government, is decidedly favourable to the new movement towards Rome. The *Times* correspondent writes, on Friday, as follows:—"I have the best authority for stating that another letter from Rome has been received in town this day, which fully corroborates the report of the pending negotiation between Mr Petre and the court of Rome."

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.—The *Dublin Evening Mail* gives the following announcement:—"We believe we may now state with certainty that Sir James Graham, and that portion of the cabinet which encourage everything anti-protestant in Ireland, have come to the resolution of founding two colleges—the one in Ulster, the other in Munster; Belfast and Cork being the localities fixed upon in opposition to, if not in rivalry with, Trinity college, Dublin. It is, we understand, decided upon that these new establishments are to be founded and provided for by special charters and parliamentary grants, independent of all other funds; and that, for the present, they are to have the power of granting degrees in medicine, law, and arts."

CHARITABLE BEQUESTS ACT.—The opposition to this act has been revived, and now appears to be carried on with more energy than before, in consequence of the statements that have been put forth in the newspapers respecting negotiations of the British government at Rome, on the subject of the appointment of Roman catholic bishops in Ireland. Dr Coen, Roman catholic bishop of Clonfert, attended a very crowded meeting in Loughrea, on Monday, and spoke in the most decided manner against the Charitable Bequests act. Dr Coen, on taking the chair, said:—

"The friends and advocates of this obnoxious measure attempt to produce arguments in its favour, as if, by gilding the pill, they fancy themselves able to make its bitterness and nauseousness somewhat palatable to the patients. Some of them say that it is a boon—that it is a distinct proof of the friendly disposition of the Premier towards the Irish people. A boon, indeed! oh, what hypocrisy to call that a boon which, if its provisions are carried out, can be only considered like that which the Greeks bestowed upon their enemies, the Trojans of old, when they wished to introduce within the walls of Troy the wooden horse filled with incendiaries, who were ordered to creep out in the dark and set the city on fire [cheers]. That is what we may consider this mis-called boon, which the Premier intends to offer to the Catholic inhabitants of Ireland as a new year's gift [hear, hear]. A boon, forsooth! Oh, no! we cannot look upon it in that light. Can we so regard such a measure, which insults the hierarchy and clergy of Ireland, and strips them of their vested rights and privileges in their respective dioceses? Is that a boon which sows the seeds of distraction, distrust, and division between the priests and their flocks [cheers]? It is, in fine, a boon which proscribes, and wished for the extermination of the regular clergy of Ireland—a learned, pious class of men, who are our zealous co-operators in the vineyard of the Lord [hear, hear, and cheers]? But it is said that we ought to be satisfied with this Charities Bequests act, because, as they allege, it is better than the old penal enactment. I say emphatically, No—on the contrary, it is more dangerous in its consequences, more injurious to religion than all the acts passed in the angry days of persecution. And why? Because the times are now changed—direct persecution for religious opinions has ceased; the enlightened protestants never look back with pleasure to the penal code—they wish its remembrance to be buried in oblivion [hear, hear]. But not so this new penal enactment, which is intended by its framers to be a dead weight upon the people [hear, hear, and cheers]."

The *Nonconformist* reports of a meeting of the friends of the Bequests act. The Mayor of Dublin, Mr. J. J. Callaghan, M.P., was

amongst the speakers. Other provincial papers, also, contain various other accounts of meetings to protest against the act, which is denounced in terms the most unqualified.

SCENE AT THE FUNERAL OF LORD LIMERICK.—As the body of the Earl of Limerick was on its way to the tomb of his ancestors, last Tuesday, followed by his nearest relatives, and attended by about 1,000 of his tenantry, attired in hatbands and scarfs, the respectable inhabitants of Limerick testified their regard for the deceased by wearing hatbands and weepers; and most of the shops were closed. A large number of idle persons, who came in from the neighbourhood and the adjacent country, were collected in the streets and principal thoroughfares. "As the procession passed"—the description of the scene is furnished by one who witnessed it—"As the procession moved along, there was a good deal of shouting and groaning." Lord Monteagle, who was the deceased nobleman's son-in-law, and who was in attendance at the time, was in personal danger, it is said, for some time; and the military were actually called out, though this seems to have been rather an unnecessary stretch of power, for a few policemen, if they had been present and capable of doing their duty, might have easily kept the unruly part of the mob in order. It will be asked, what had provoked this disgraceful attack upon a funeral procession? this outrage upon the dead—this brutal breaking in upon the sanctity of domestic grief—this assault upon the persons of those who were performing the last rites of humanity to the remains of one who had ceased to be numbered among the living? The scene was "got up" as a demonstration against the union. The Earl of Limerick was among those who, at the time that Mr Pitt had resolved to unite the two countries under one parliament, assisted the government in its negotiations with the leading men who opposed the measure.

AGRARIAN OUTRAGES.—A long list of outrages in Tipperary, Kings County, Limerick, Westmeath, and Longford, appear in the Irish journals of last week. The crimes vary from attempted murder to simple intimidation. The *Tipperary Vindicator* narrates a striking instance of female intrepidity—

"On the night of Friday, the 20th instant, the house of a respectable farmer, named Joseph Mulhall, residing in the parish of Kennitty, was attacked by a party of armed men; three of whom entered the dwelling, and finding Mulhall at home, one of them presented a gun at his breast, intending to murder him with its contents. Mulhall's eldest daughter, a girl of noble spirit and intrepid daring, perceiving the object of the assassin, and actuated by an intense feeling of filial love, immediately sprang forward, at the hazard of her own life, and interposed her person between her father and his intended assassin. Seizing the gun, the poor girl endeavoured to wrench it from the hands of the ruffian. She continued to struggle with him for some time; but at length he fired, sweeping off two fingers from her left hand, and lodging part of the contents in the face and eyes of a younger sister! Though wounded, she did not desist in her efforts to oppose the atrocious designs by which the ruffians were actuated; who, foiled in their object, shortly after left the house, declaring vengeance on Mulhall and all his family. An alarm was immediately given, and the police were quickly in attendance; though to little advantage, since the scoundrels had made their escape. Mulhall's daughters were then removed to the hospital at the Birr, and placed under the care of Dr Woods. The heroism of the elder is a theme of praise in the mouth of every one in the neighbourhood."

Papers of a later day record still more melancholy indications of crime in the midland counties and in Tipperary. Faction fights have, in one or two places, been revived with all their disorders, and additional murders have taken place in King's and Queen's county. One day last week an unsuccessful attempt was made upon the life of Sir Henry Carden, of Barnane priory. There is much talk of a Coercion act for the disordered districts.

SCOTLAND.

POLLOKSHAW.—Considerable excitement was occasioned here on Sabbath last, in consequence of an occurrence which happened in the Rev. Mr Smith's church. The managers of this church have, for some time past, been considering the most suitable method for heating the church; and in the course of last week, two small stoves (constructed on the consumption of smoke principle) were placed in the body of the church, and on Sabbath morning were lighted with charred wood. No bad effects were felt until about the close of the forenoon service, when nearly twenty individuals were so overcome by the vapour from the stoves, that they fainted; one of the elders was dangerously affected, so much so, that he was obliged to be carried home in a chair. The Rev. Mr Smith was also affected to a very considerable extent. When the congregation met in the afternoon (although the stoves had been previously removed) it was found that the vapour was still so powerful as to compel the congregation to remove to a neighbouring school room, where Divine service was performed by Mr Smith, who was so far recovered as to be able to officiate. The most remarkable circumstance was the fact, that in the afternoon a great number of the congregation were affected in the school room in the same manner as the others had been affected in the fore part of the day in the church, and upwards of a dozen fainted, or suffered so much as to be obliged to be carried home. A good many of the congregation were still so much indisposed as to be prevented from attending their respective occupations on the Monday. We are glad, however, to learn that all are now fairly recovered.—*Glasgow Post*.

SCOTTISH BANKING.—"The discussion," says the *Scotsman*, "on the motion of the Lord Provost, regarding the contemplated changes in the system of Scottish banking, was resumed in the Edinburgh town council on Tuesday last. After a long discus-

sion, the council divided, when the resolutions of the Lord Provost were carried by a majority of 15 to 4." The resolutions went to condemn the proposed plan of interfering with the Scottish system of banking.

STRANGE OCCURRENCE.—Two old women, who keep the Lamberton toll-bar, having a sum of money in the house, were alarmed lest they should be robbed of it; and when a carrier passed by, they asked him to remain all night. He declined the application, but left them his mastiff dog. In the night, the animal was heard to express uneasiness, and at the same time there was a noise as if some one were breaking into the house. The terrified women ran to the nearest house, a blacksmith's, and knocked at the door. The smith's wife answered the call. Her husband, she said, was not within, but she herself would accompany the neighbours home. On reaching the toll-house, the body of a man was observed, half in and half out of the window, with the mastiff at his throat. It was the blacksmith; and he was quite dead!

CURIOUS GIFT.—We understand that Lord Ashley has remitted the sum of £32 10s. to the Rev. Mr Balfour, Clackmannan, to be distributed by him, in the exercise of his own discretion, "among those labouring women, in the parish of Clackmannan and in the adjoining parishes, who have been thrown out of employment by the operation of the act to Regulate Mines and Collieries." Lord Ashley has likewise transmitted the following sums to the under-mentioned places:—Polmont, £42 10s.; Tranent, £22 10s.; Newton, near Dalkeith, £12 10s.—*Fife-shire Journal*.

BATHS FOR THE WORKING CLASSES.—We are much gratified to learn that the trades of this city continue steadily to subscribe to the erection fund of this institution, and are determined to do their utmost to carry out the scheme. As an instance of the spirit with which they subscribe, we may mention that the workmen at the Holyrood glass factory paid to the sub-treasurer, the other day, the sum of £20 sterling as their subscription.—*Edinburgh Chronicle*.

It is believed that Queen Victoria and the Prince will visit Paris the ensuing spring. Preparations are said to be making for the reception of these illustrious visitors at Fontainebleau and Versailles.

The Queen has presented the British and Foreign Temperance Society with a donation of £25, and the Queen Dowager has also presented the same society with a donation of £20.

Sir Henry Pottinger has deferred dining with the merchants of Glasgow until spring, when he will be going into that part of the country.

The *Economist* argues that the corn and timber of all countries having treaties with us containing "the most favoured nations" clause, are admissible at the colonial duties only, which are levied on American corn and timber *via* the river St John, by the 23rd clause of the Ashburton treaty.

THE CURRENCY.—We believe we are early and well informed when we state that it is not the present intention of the cabinet to meddle with the currency of Scotland during the next year; and further, that a confidential communication has reached Scotland to that effect from a member of the government. . . . Sir Robert Peel, we understand, now considers that he has quite enough on his hands without the ministerial difficulty of the intended modification of our currency and banking system. When we announce, on what we deem good authority, this determination of ministers "to let us alone," we do not expect that the government scheme is wholly abandoned, or that any such communication will be made in parliament. The Premier will probably say that he has no "present intention" of suppressing our small note circulation, or of arbitrarily fixing the quantity of money for Scotch use. He will only delay the execution of his plan, and wait a better opportunity when he thinks opposition has slackened. The financial legislation and budget of 1845, we understand, will trouble the friends of ministers quite sufficiently, without an unnecessary struggle with the public opinion and monetary interests of Scotland.—*Scotsman*.

COLONIAL IMMIGRATION.—According to official returns, it appears that between 1st August, 1834, and the 15th April, 1843, the number of immigrants introduced into Jamaica was 5749, exclusive of 1386 liberated Africans—in all 7135; into British Guiana, 19,818, exclusive of 1593 liberated Africans—in all 21,411; and into Trinidad, 8518, exclusive of liberated Africans, 829—in all 9247. These returns cannot, however, wholly be depended upon. The discrepancies between the returns laid before parliament in 1843 and 1844 are great. The probability is, that a much larger number of immigrants have been introduced into these colonies than appears on the face of these documents. It is computed that upwards of 40,000 Indian labourers were introduced into Mauritius between the years 1834 and 1839, when the further export of these people was forbidden; and subsequently to that period, from 1840 to 1842, 1667 Chinese, Malays, and natives of the Comoro islands, were imported. Added to these, the imports during the year 1843, according to an official return, amounted to upwards of 35,000, and the importation was then going rapidly on; so that, it is believed, that since the restriction on the export of Coolies has been taken off, from 40,000 to 50,000 additional labourers have been introduced into that colony. It thus appears that Jamaica has added to her population by emigration 7135; British Guiana, 21,411; Trinidad, 9247; and Mauritius, say, 86,667, since the year 1834—or nearly 125,000 in all!

IMPORTATION OF WHEAT.—A parliamentary return, which was procured in September last, on the motion of Mr Darby, the member for East Sussex, is printed, showing the quantity of wheat imported from the United States into Canada from 11th October to the 31st July, 1844, both inclusive; also the quantity of wheat and wheat flour imported from Canada into Great Britain and Ireland, distinguishing the quantity into each, from the same period to the same period. It appears that the quantity of wheat imported into Canada from the United States, from the 11th October 1843 to the 5th July last (to which day the returns received only extend), was by sea 634 quarters, and by inland navigation or land carriage 21,161 quarters. The quantities of wheat and flour, the produce of Canada, imported (for home consumption), from the same period to the same period, being the last period to which the returns have been received, were, into Great Britain, 18,199 quarters and 6 bushels of wheat, and 262,506 cwt 1 qr and 2 lbs of flour; into Ireland, 4,007 cwt 1 qr and 10 lbs of flour; making in the total, 18,199 quarters and 6 bushels of wheat, and 266,513 cwt 2 qrs and 12 lbs of wheat and flour.

DUTY ON PAPER.—So heavy a weight on the wings of the press—the greatest diffuser of civilisation in the world—as a tax amounting to three half-pence a pound, and yet yielding to the revenue only about £600,000 per annum, clear of the expense and annoyance of its collection, is one which ministers ought to take the first opportunity of removing. It will be a boon becoming the age, and creditable to any financier who concedes the measure. Its collection is attended with great cost, and so many frauds have been committed by dishonest parties, that the men of principle engaged in the manufacture of paper are continually suffering disadvantage from an unfair competition literally sustained at the expense of the public. We are glad to see that men of capital and of energy are exerting all legitimate means of obtaining a remission of this tax; the London press supports them manfully in the struggle; and we are glad to echo the general wish on the subject by wishing them complete success. — *Liverpool Mercury*.

RAILWAY COMMISSION.—An opinion is entertained amongst those interested in the proposed lines of railway, that the government intends to issue a crown commission, for the purpose of instituting an investigation, by commissioners possessed of adequate practical knowledge of railway science, into the merits of each line, including the probable cost of construction, taking into view the localities through which they would pass, the public advantages which would result from their formation, the influence which they would produce on capital invested in the competing lines, the reduction in fares, and all relative contingencies.

DARING BRAVERY, AND CAPTURE OF A SLAVER.—The *Gazette* of Friday night contains a letter to the Admiralty, bringing under notice a most extraordinary act of personal courage. Mr Tottenham, the mate of H.M.S. *Hyacinth*, on the west coast of Africa, was despatched in a four-oared gig, with one spare hand, to make a communication with the Portuguese governor. On his way he fell in with a Brazilian slaver, to which he gave chase. Being to windward, and the breeze light, he was enabled to approach her weather-beam, and fire a musket to induce her to heave to and show her colours. This and a second she disregarded; but a port was opened, and a gun run out and brought to bear on the boat, which caused the officer to pull her into her wake, when part of the crew of the brig commenced firing musketry, while the others got the gun on the poop, and pointed it at the boat. Mr Tottenham now commenced firing as fast as the spare hand could load for him, being just able to keep way with the brig. Having hit four of the men on board, they left the gun, and after firing muskets for twenty minutes, finding they were unable to weather the land or tack without being boarded by the boat, they ran the brig on shore, and abandoned her, to the number of eighteen, including three wounded men, leaving another mortally wounded (since dead) on board. She proved to be of two hundred tons, fully equipped for conveying about one thousand slaves, well supplied with guns, powder, langridge shot, muskets, swords, and bayonets.—The *Gazette* announces the promotion of Tottenham to the rank of lieutenant.—The same despatches from that station mention the capture and detention of not less than six slavers, one of which has four hundred slaves on board.

DISCOVERY OF LITHOGRAPHIC STONE IN CANADA.—Mr Logan, the geologist, at present engaged in a geological survey of Canada, has made a discovery, says the *Montreal Gazette* of November 21, which promises to be of great importance. He has found near Lake Simcoe (which is some little distance north of Lake Ontario, and forms the eastern boundary of the great western peninsula of Canada), a great bed of lithographic stone—namely that used in the lithographic art for taking drawings and producing impressions on paper. So large is this bed, that Mr Logan has explored it for sixty or seventy miles. Hitherto Germany has been the sole source from which the world has been supplied with this valuable article, and the supply there is limited, and distant from any port of shipment. Specimens which were sent to London have been pronounced by competent judges to be of the finest quality.

LEFT-OFF CLOTHES.—Good housewives, instead of giving their husbands' old clothes to poor relations or necessitous neighbours, exchange them for china ornaments and black velvet chimney-sweeps. Mrs Dix, of Prospect place, assures us that she has elegantly decorated her mantel-piece with two old hats, a black satin waistcoat, and monkey jacket. — *Punch*.

Postscript.

Wednesday, January 1st, 1845.

FRANCE.—"The ministry is in a very precarious situation. M. Villemain, minister for public instruction, has been struck with insanity. One rumour states that it was after a stormy discussion in the cabinet on the question of primary instruction, in which he displayed more than even his ordinary amount of hostility to the church and the clergy, that his malady developed itself. Another, that domestic afflictions had caused the visitation. The election of a fourth vice-president of the chamber of deputies, which took place to-day, occasioned other indications of a nature unfavourable for ministers. The numbers at the close of the ballot were:—

For M. Debelleye	172
M. Billault	168

Majority for Ministers 4 only.

"I have just had an additional communication, which goes to prove, that the ministry is in a very uncertain position. If there be a change, it will be because M. Guizot has become unpopular, but not through that which is called his attachment to England. The truth is, that he has served his time and the King's turn. His Majesty will, it is said, never forgive him the coldness of his reception at the opening of the session, 'because,' say the enemies of M. Guizot, 'the unpopularity of the minister was visited on the King.' If M. Guizot go out, Count Molé will be his successor. On Saturday evening the King had a long conference with Count Molé, and the next morning with Count de Montalivet. The Duke Pasquier, whom the King is in the habit of consulting since the death of Prince Talleyrand, was also of late a constant visitor at the Tuileries. It is hardly necessary to observe, that no change of policy would follow a change of ministry, for, after all, the King will be the minister, and Count Molé is perhaps the most consummate statesman possessed by France, and, as such, cannot be suspected of national antipathies or dislikes." — *Times Correspondent*.

TAHITI.—The *Reine Blanche*, which has arrived at Brest with Admiral Dupetit Thouars, brings accounts from Tahiti to July the 14th. They consist chiefly of more ample details of the late engagements between the French and the natives, but furnish no later accounts than have before been received. In the various conflicts which have taken place, the natives have displayed the most determined courage, and no small amount of skill. For example:—

"The insurgents have become remarkably bold; to say the truth, the entire population of the island, with the exception of two or three districts, have risen against us, encouraged by foreign instigation, and furnished with arms and ammunition of every kind. You will say, perhaps, why do you suffer this? I answer that, although Tahiti is only 25 leagues in circumference, we have not small vessels enough to keep outside a watch which would render almost impracticable the facilities of communication with the neighbouring islands; and how can we, in the interior, keep up a good police in a country of which we occupy so small a portion? Be this as it may, the mischief has been done, and has propagated itself insensibly, without, I imagine, its importance being well understood; for, even if peace were made, would there be any security for the colony, when the whole population could rise in arms at the first signal? Different expeditions have taken place recently; the first had for its object to dislodge the enemy from a mountain in which they were said to have intrenched themselves. But the natives, who are not yet excellent soldiers, came down to attack us on the plain, covered, it is true, by thick bushes, for such is their invariable practice. After an engagement of three hours, they gave way, and we saw no more of them. In the mean time, and in an opposite direction, a nocturnal *coup de main* was attempted against the insurgents by the commandant of the Uranie; but, instead of surprising them, he was himself surprised; and this little success had so emboldened the insurgents that, on the following days, they showed themselves close to Papeete. A column of troops was sent against them. They retired, but immediately after our troops had left they recommenced their demonstrations, and even menaced us with an attack on a fixed day; but it did not take place."

The slaughter of the natives has been unsparing, but they have burnt down the house, chapel, and everything belonging to the French missionaries. The *Presse* published the following extract of a letter from Papeete, dated July 14th:—

"We are in a most critical position. The manoeuvres of the English have at length attained their object. There is no longer any security for the lives or properties of the French established in this colony. The French population of Papeete would have been entirely massacred on the 30th of June, if the providential return of a part of our forces had not preserved them. We are completely discouraged, and, notwithstanding the incomparable firmness of our Governor, all eyes are turned to the ships in the roads, as the last hope of our countrymen. This state of affairs is due to the English, who excite the savages, supply them with ammunition, and direct their attacks. But it is likewise the result of accounts received at Tahiti by private correspondence of the refusal of the King of the French to acknowledge the possession of this island. Nothing can equal our dejection, except the insolent joy of the English. This is the fruit of our heroic efforts! This is what we have obtained for the blood of 117 of our soldiers, with which the earth has been moistened."

The *Observer of the Rhine* states, from Jerusalem, that the protestant bishop of that city has received full permission from the Sultan to build an evangelical church on Mount Sion, and that the work of conversion is making great progress.

METROPOLITAN DRAPERS' ASSOCIATION.—A public meeting of the Regent street district branch of this association was held on Monday evening, Dec. 30th, 1844, at Lloyd's rooms, Regent quadrant; when interesting information relative to the progress of the "early closing" movement was detailed, and the evils resulting from the present protracted hours of business in shops were forcibly depicted by the several speakers; who clearly proved that the present system was the great barrier to the assistant draper rising in the social, moral, and intellectual scale. Public feeling was stated to be getting unanimous in favour of the change sought for, and the efforts of the association were beginning to be felt, in convincing all, that evening shoppers were now the sole cause and support of the "late hour system," as the employers as a body were most desirous to grant reasonable hours to their young men.

THE BISHOP OF LLANDAFF AND THE INNOVATORS.—Mr R. R. Faulkner, who opposed the stone altar and credence table at the Round church, Cambridge, has received the following letter from the Bishop of Llandaff:—

"Deanery, St Paul's, Dec. 13, 1844.

"REV. SIR—With great pleasure I send the £5 which I promised, in token of my admiration of the firmness with which you have resisted a measure injurious to the purity of our faith as restored by the reformation, to the maintenance of which we are all solemnly pledged. Whatever may be the issue of the suit, the value of your example will not be lost.

"I am, rev. sir, your faithful and obedient servant,
"Rev. R. R. Faulkner. E. LLANDAFF."

The first report of the railway department of the board of Trade is published this morning, and recommends the adoption or postponement of certain schemes "for extending railway communication."

Last night's *Gazette* announces the appointment of the Hon. Charles Murray to be extra groom in waiting, and secretary to the British legation at Naples.

A pension of £846 per annum reverts to the country by the death of the late Earl of Limerick, which he had enjoyed since the abolition of the office of the clerk of the Crown and Hanaper, Ireland.

The Common Council has voted £100 for the Rowland Hill fund, and remitted the sum to the treasurer of the fund.

THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION met on Monday at the Conciliation hall, with a very spare attendance. Mr O'Neil Daunt, who occupied the chair, addressed the meeting on the threatened concordat between his Holiness the Pope and the English government, which he denounced in the most emphatic terms, and declared his conviction that any rescript, having reference to such a subject, would be received by the Irish people as so much waste paper [cheers]. Mr S. O'Brien moved the marked thanks of the association to Messrs Mackey and Molloy for their gratuitous exertions in conducting the recent registration of the city of Dublin, and likewise to the learned gentlemen who attended the registration throughout the country generally, on the part of the association. The hon. gentleman then went into some statistics for the purpose of showing that, at the last registry sessions, the repealers had gained considerably on their opponents, and urged on the people the necessity of further exertion. Mr Grattan, M.P., seconded the motion in a lengthened address, in the course of which he pronounced the intrigues at present being carried on between the Pope and the British government as a base conspiracy against the catholic as well as protestant, and that the object of them was to poison the mind of his Holiness, and create, if possible, an enmity between him and the people of Ireland. Mr O'Brien announced the rent for the week, £178 16s. The meeting then adjourned.

THE ROMISH CLERGY AND THE LAITY OF IRELAND.—Dr Murray, the Roman catholic archbishop of Dublin, and his clergy, are being treated by the laity in a manner similar to the Bishop of Exeter. For the last fortnight the attendance at the church of the Conception, in Marlborough street, where Archbishop Murray officiates, has wondrously diminished, at least as far as numbers are in question; and so thin was the congregation on Sunday, that the matter was the subject of general conversation in Roman catholic circles. The chapels of all the friaries in the city were crowded to excess on Sunday, to the comparative desertion of the various parish chapels, including that of Marlborough street. The "regular" clergy are just now in high odour with the party of which Mr O'Connell and Dr M'Hale are the respective lay and clerical leaders. Dr Crolly was waited on by a deputation on Friday last, in order to induce him to change his determination of acting as a commissioner under the bill, but his absence from the meeting proves that he still retains his opinions. Popular feeling throughout the country runs very high on the subject, and hints have been circulated that any priest sanctioning the principles of the bill will have his dues withheld.

AGRARIAN OUTRAGES, IRELAND.—There are the usual sad accounts from the midland counties of Ireland. Two murders are recorded; one in Roscommon, the other in Kerry. The *Sligo Champion* says that ribbonism has been revived in that district.

CORN MARKET. MARK LANE. THIS DAY.

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Beans	Peas	Flour.
English	1510	1620	1750	..	..	..
Scotch . . . . .	..	..	7850	..	..	..
Irish . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Foreign	720	..	..	..	..	..

Prices nominally the same as on Monday, with but little doing.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A Constant Reader." Yes.
 "A Native of Blandford." We cannot pursue the subject further at present.
 "A Minister of the Gospel." We really cannot consent to advertise new papers gratis.
 The communication from Bristol we return with many thanks, under an impression that such scurrilous attacks are best let alone.
 "A Constant Reader." As we are not in possession of authentic information on the subject, and believe the passage quoted to be a libel on the missionaries of Guiana, we think it better not to give further circulation to what, if false, must remain some time unanswered.

Terms for advertising in the *Nonconformist*.
 For 7 lines....6s. 0d. | For 10 lines....6s. 0d.
 For every additional line..... 4d.

Advertisements from the country must be accompanied by a post-office order, or reference for payment in London.

Orders for the *Nonconformist* are received at the office, and by all booksellers and news-vendors. The terms of subscription, if paid in advance, are £1 6s. per annum. All communications for the Editor should be addressed to the office, No. 4, Crane court, Fleet street.

The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JAN. 1, 1845.

SUMMARY.

NEW Year's day! What reason can be put forward to bar our wishing health, peace, and happiness to all our readers, and, indeed, to all others, throughout the year which has just commenced? We know of none; and, therefore, we shall give utterance to the wish. That they may be good, do good, and enjoy good, is our fervent desire on behalf of all—our bitterest enemies equally with our friends. And if, for truth's sake, we must needs, occasionally, hold up that mirror to the conscience which reflects features none like to contemplate as their own, to our own consciousness, at all events, we do not act in opposition to our prayer. The world will be none the worse for the labours of a journal which is ready to expose every lurking dishonesty. We may be censured as bitter, arrogant, mischievous, fiery, or what not; but our greatest crime consists in this, that we allow to the wronged an opportunity of denouncing the wrong under which they suffer, and that we interpose no shield to protect the conventionally respectable classes of society against those charges to which their conduct fairly lays them open. We indulge some pride in thinking that the *Nonconformist*, in this respect, somewhat resembles the fabled Castle of Truth. The sincere have no reason to deprecate our plain-speaking. We have no animosities except against pretence.

The year opens in the midst of ecclesiastical bustle. The Bishop of Exeter has fired the church with one pastoral letter, and now attempts to extinguish the blaze with another. But he has kindled a spirit which not all his dictatorial authority, his proud assumptions, or his crafty statesmanship can put down. The laity of the church are up against Puseyism; and, henceforth, the clergy may bid good-bye to their absurd and impious apostolical pretensions. The war, as we foresaw, has come to be one against sacerdotalism; and some characteristic facts, mentioned in another column, will show that the age is too far advanced to submit quietly to be ridden by priests. The Bishop of Exeter has written correspondence enough to fill a volume—more than enough to expose himself to the laughter of the whole world. His withdrawal of the order anent the surplice, has done nothing whatever to mollify the spirit of the indignant laity. Everywhere within the diocese of Exeter they are meeting to cast off their chains, and, whilst professing attachment to the established church, are inflicting deep wounds upon her power. Can any time be more appropriate than the present for sowing the seeds of truth? Now, whilst attention is aroused, and every ear is opened to catch the utterances of wisdom, who that holds a principle which he deems sacred, will prove so traitorous to his trust as to refuse to give distinct and solemn enunciation to that principle, wherever and whenever he is permitted to speak? We rejoice to perceive the present activity of the Anti-state-church Association. Sure we are that their labours, however frowned upon for the present by men professing to hold the same opinions, will result in extensive and lasting benefit to the country.

So, it seems, we are to open negotiations with Rome! if, indeed, they have not already been opened, and produced their first fruits in the consent of three Roman catholic prelates to act as trustees under the Charitable Bequests bill. We have no fear for religion in this new move, but we see in it great danger to popular liberty. Ireland has been a thorn in the sides of a conservative ministry, because priestly influence, hitherto, has allied itself with the people. Let Rome sustain amicable relations with this country, and Rome, for due considerations given, will make the catholic priesthood of Ireland a spiritual police to gag the expression of public feeling. Every step, however, taken by our rulers in this backward

direction, opens the eyes of fresh numbers to their utter hypocrisy in pretending to care for the spiritual welfare of their subjects. The bubble seems nigher to bursting than we had anticipated; and, whilst the night grows darker and darker, we may console ourselves with the certainty that we are drawing nigh unto day.

The Charitable Bequests bill has done much to break down O'Connell's influence in Ireland. His stern denunciation of it, and his attempt, by menace, to make it inoperative, so far as the Roman catholic church is concerned, will, now that they have failed, recoil upon his own head. There will necessarily be a division of feeling in the camp of the repealers, and the allegiance of the ignorant peasantry will be divided. O'Connell, practically rebuked by his own church, loses the prestige of his greatness and infallibility; and a man once publicly set at defiance will most likely be set at defiance again. Imperiousness, when it over-stretches itself and snaps, becomes useless for all future time. The agitator's thunderbolts will scarcely be feared again, now that they have once been successfully braved.

The Dartmouth election has resulted in the return of a tory. Both parties promised liberal things to the constituency, but Mr. Somes, having bid higher than Mr. Moffat, secured for himself the vacant seat. The whole affair was a most disgusting farce—a disgrace to all parties who took a prominent concern in it. Bradford, too, we learn from the *Observer*, will be likely to be vacant at the commencement of the next session. We hope it will do its duty. Colonel Thompson's name has been suggested as a candidate. Bradford could not secure a better man, nor one who would win for himself a larger amount of popular suffrage.

Foreign news is interesting. The French chambers have been opened, and the royal speech, short and comparatively meaningless, as royal speeches usually are, contains a graceful allusion to the reception of the King of the French in this country, and expresses a hope of continued and permanent peace. Sir Charles Metcalfe has likewise opened the legislature of Canada, with a speech which contains nothing specially worthy of remark, save that it directs attention to the state of popular education, and recommends measures to promote it. We have also, by the last mail from America, the message of the President of the United States to Congress. It is a long document; but it is worth perusal. It devotes several paragraphs to a sort of reasoned eulogium upon the democratic institutions of America. It alludes to the Oregon question as under negotiation. It recommends the annexation of Texas. It covertly denounces the agitation of the slave question. It repudiates all taxation not required for the economical administration of government; and it touches upon many minor questions respecting the different departments of the executive, in which English readers will take no very lively interest. The message may be considered as a kind of farewell demonstration of President Tyler. As the session will end in March, and no important business will be got through previously to that time, the document possesses a very small amount of political value, and can have no bearing whatever upon the future policy of the country.

A PEEP OVER THE HILLS OF TIME.

"Look! O look there!" exclaims the pedestrian to his companion, when, after many hours of laborious ascent, they approach so near the ridge of a chain of hills, as that a sudden turn in their road opens to them, between impending heights, an imperfect view of the country lying outstretched at the base of the opposite side of the mountains. 'Tis but a small section of the landscape which, as they advance, will disclose itself—but it is enough to suggest a tolerably correct idea of the general features by which it is distinguished. The travelers may not have sufficiently cleared the proximate objects to gain a full view of the remote—but through the gorge upon which they have just entered, they are able to descry the pervading character of the region upon which they are presently to descend—whether it be barren moor, or luxuriant champagne—whether broken into a pleasing diversity of surface, or a dull, monotonous, swampy, unwholesome flat. Between the headlands which frown on either hand, and under the shaggy crests of which their path conducts them, there comes up, as it were, the key-note of that melody of vision, which they hope ere long to enjoy in all its fullness of variety.

Something equivalent to this species of limited foresight may be obtained, at times, by men familiar with the political world. Long continued and patient observation may place them in a position to judge, with strong probability, what will be the prevailing character of party movements for some time to come. We say strong probability—for, after all, a little incident may spring up to give an entirely new direction to thought and feeling, and to baffle even the most reasonable calculations. All that we can do in this way, is to estimate present tendencies. Should they develop themselves according to their own nature, unchecked by any

unforeseen conjuncture of events, such and such results may be anticipated. Political sagacity can see no further than this—can determine what is to be with no greater certainty. It can, in no instance, discern clearly the outline of particular events. Some broad features of the more immediate future, it may, after much labour, descry—and when it pretends to more, it is to be distrusted as practising a very common charlatanism.

Mindful, then, of the restrictions by which we are bound, we are about to cast a glance over the year which this day ushers into being. We make no pretence whatever to the gift of second sight—but, standing upon the ground of what is, we shall attempt to command from it a view of what is likely to be—to question the oracle of common sense, and interpret its response as best we may.

Last year we characterised as a year of unmasking—that which has just commenced we expect to be one of coalition.

Every one must have observed a gradual approximation to each other of the two sections into which the ruling powers of the state are divided. The prosecution of Mr. O'Connell, and his subsequent imprisonment, suspended for a brief season their obvious tendency to coalesce. His release, the instrumentality by which it was brought about, his recent vacillation, and the blow given to his influence by the Charitable Bequests bill, have removed the almost sole remaining ground of difference between Sir Robert Peel and Lord John Russell. Between the high tory section of the cabinet, and the Premier, there is a much wider interval than between him and the ex-Home Secretary. Sir Robert saw enough last year to convince him that the monopolists would suffer him to carry no further his policy of compromise. Lord John may have learned by this time that there is no prospect of office for him under the guise of a reformer. The two men, and the political parties whom they represent, are mainly agreed. Their mutual compliments at the Pottinger festivals, the altered tone of the press on both sides, and the various minor modes in which growing sympathy manifests itself, indicate the high probability that the ascendant power in parliament, next session, will be that of a combined party of aristocratic whigs and moderate Tories.

The formation of a coalition cabinet will, by no means, necessarily follow from this state of affairs. So open and avowed an amalgamation of the two parties will probably be postponed, until the Premier is driven by his own supporters into actual danger. Meanwhile, garters and ribands, lord-lieutenancies, and judgeships, may be so distributed as to secure increasing harmony amongst the adherents of the two leaders, and every measure may be shaped, and ultimately carried, by tacit understanding between them. The government of Ireland by a show of conciliation which, whilst it will undermine O'Connell's influence, will also leave untouched the most profitable anomalies—a judicious disposal of the surplus revenue in the removal of those taxes which press most directly upon manufacturing industry—infinite approaches to free trade—direct hostility to Mr. O'Connell and to the League—resistance to every change involving the germs of a democratic principle—in all this, both parties will be substantially one. The great aim will doubtless be, by a little shifting and padding, to ease the saddle which has galled the back of the people.

And the spirit of coalition will probably show itself in other quarters than that of the legislature. Electioneering coteries in our various boroughs will perhaps see sufficient reason to unite in their choice of candidates for membership, in order to break down, if possible, every chance of municipal independence. Aristocratic dissenters may avail themselves of existing ecclesiastical divisions to assort as much as decency will permit with anti-Puseyite, but pro-establishment laity. The pressure of broad, undeniable truths has become too severe to allow of much difference of feeling between the higher strata of society. Truth, like a thunderstorm, will drive many classes, generically opposed to each other, into a temporary alliance; and, cowering beneath its awful flashes, the ravenous and the timid, losing for a time their several characteristics, will tremblingly herd together. The present year may not fully disclose, in all their maturity, the present tendencies of men and things; but the current is drifting in the way we have indicated, and very soon the old landmarks of political and ecclesiastical party will be utterly swept away. That it may be in the year 1845 is our fervent wish—that it will be, we have no very sanguine hope.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENTS.

Two or three executions, which have already taken place, and the fact that several criminals have been left under sentence of death by the judges, and will, in all probability, undergo, within a few days, that awful and irrevocable penalty, bring before us, once again, the question of capital punishments. We have more than once given free utterance to our thoughts upon this subject; and we must, consequently, content ourselves, at

the present moment, with a bare recital of the arguments which, in our judgment, prove both the inexpediency and injustice of punishing crime, however heinous, with death.

Human judgment is fallible. Exercised even with the most deliberate care, it may mistake. Capital punishment is irremediable. Once executed, it can never be repaired. It seems, therefore, palpably unjust, that man's opinion of facts, which in itself is liable to err, should forthwith be followed by results which, when the error is discovered, cannot be rectified.

Supposing, however, the proof to be decisive, and admitted as such by the culprit himself, it is extremely questionable, whether society has a right to inflict a punishment immensely disproportioned to the injury done to itself. Blood for blood might be a proper judicial maxim, if nothing more were involved. But there are consequences after death which the act of society determines—and cannot but determine—so truly frightful, that, were they fully considered, and even but faintly realised, humanity would shudder to take upon itself the responsibility of dooming a human being to bear them. It is only by shutting our eyes to the whole sequel of which death is the commencement, that we can feel ourselves justified in cutting short the probation of a fellow creature.

Facts, so far as they go, tend powerfully to prove that the punishment of death is no guarantee for the safety of society. A public execution diffuses through immense multitudes a callous disregard to the preciousness of human life. It first shocks the sensibilities, and, by repetition, hardens them. No man is so likely to commit murder without repugnance, as he who has witnessed many deaths upon the scaffold.

Every one is aware that passion is unreflecting. When wound up to that pitch which prompts murder, it has passed the limits within which it would be afraid of death. The man who could do such terrible violence to all his moral feelings as deliberately to plan the death of another, is not likely to be frightened by the phantom of an execution in prospect. This is no mere theory—facts, too abundantly, demonstrate it.

Much ridicule has been thrown upon what is called the spurious sympathy of the age. The ridicule had much better be directed against the law which excites it. When people, as in the case of Mary Gallop, set themselves to extenuate a cold-blooded and atrocious parricide, some violence must have been done to the dictates of common sense, which argues strongly against the expediency of the arrangement which produced it. Juries would not evade a true verdict, witnesses would not mystify their testimony, nor would bishops and benevolent members of society subscribe petitions to the Crown containing much questionable morality, were it not that the punishment of death is so repulsive to public feeling as to detach that sympathy which ought to go hand in hand with law, and enlist it in favour of the criminal.

Protective justice—not retributive—is the justice which the state ought to administer between man and man; and it is clear that this is more effectually accomplished by the certainty, than by the severity, of the punishment. When our penal code was Draconic, crime was even more audacious than it is now; and could we finally banish from the statute book every enactment which awards capital punishment, society, so far from being exposed to bolder and more numerous incursions upon its peace, would, probably, in the lapse of no great interval of time, get rid almost, if not altogether, of those enormities which every now and then stare us in the face, and remind us of the depth of degradation into which human nature may sink.

SELECTIONS FROM THE PRESS.

ROYAL CONCORD.

(From the *Spectator*.)

THE two Kings of Brentford smelling at one rose must cease to be the type of royal cordiality and unity of purpose. On New Year's day the King of the French and the Queen of England will dine off one ox!

This "singular, and perhaps unprecedented event," has been brought about by the diplomacy of the shambles. Mr Minton, purveyor to Queen Victoria, "politely offered, through the French embassy, to present his Majesty Louis Philippe with a sirloin, a rump, and an aitch-bone, for his festival on New Year's day," from the same prize ox which on that day yields a baron of beef to the royal table at Windsor. In the time of Hogarth, roast beef had reached the gates of Calais: Mr Minton sends it as far as the Tuilleries. The offer of the "immense joint, or rather combination of joints," was as "graciously accepted" by the Majesty of France, as the roast in Hogarth's immortal work would have been by the burly friar who is represented as fingering it with watering mouth.

In what light will Mr Minton's generosity be viewed at Paris? Will his good meat prove fresh food to feed fat the anti-English spirit of the *National*? A great deal might be made of his present after this fashion—"The shameless publicity with which the dependence of the present dynasty on England is paraded, cannot be much longer endured. The Queen of England is distributing doles of beef and pudding to all her immediate dependents at this season; and among others, the King of the French has received his allowance. The dinner tables of the Windsor paupers, and the doation beggar, are furnished forth on New Year's day by the same royal bounty. Nay, this insult is not deemed gross

enough at the court of St James's for the thick-witted occupant of chateau Neuilly. The present King of the Belgians, for paying his respects to the Queen of George the Fourth, was, we learn from the journals of the day, rumped by that monarch; but Louis Philippe is rumped by the Queen's purveyor!"

THE CAPTAIN AND THE MINISTER OF THE GOSPEL.

(From the *Manchester Times*.)

At the dinner given to Sir Henry Pottinger last week, two speeches were delivered which deserve especial notice. The one was by a clergyman of the established church, distinguished not only as possessing a clear and pleasing, if not eloquent, style of pulpit exposition, but as the author of verses of great elegance if not much imaginative. The other was by a captain in the army who has seen much service and is of acknowledged bravery. Both are men of high character in their several professions; but in judging of their respective speeches allowance must be made for the bias which each must have received from education and position. We are not to expect that the captain has learned much of the principles of the peace-speaking gospel; nor are we to suppose that the clergyman can have much toleration for men whose trade is war. Thus bespeaking the candour and the charity of our readers, we submit specimens of their addresses.

The one, referring to the moderation and forbearance of Sir Henry Pottinger in the midst of his victories, said—

"These are the triumphs of civilisation and enlightenment, that reflect credit not only on the man, but on his country—power used, but not abused—power to do good to our fellow-men, the first great object of a Christian heart. If we turn to Scinde, we find Sir Henry Pottinger, by that wonderful influence which he exercises over every Asiatic native with whom he is brought into contact, by that mixture of firmness and conciliation which awes but still inspires confidence, we find him overcoming every difficulty, and carrying out the wishes of his government without an appeal to arms. One word of Sir Henry Pottinger's would then have added a new province to our empire; one word of Sir Henry Pottinger's, and the British flag would have waved on the walls of Hyderabad; but, honour to his moderation and forbearance, he preferred more moderate advantages gained by peace. He preferred the humbler, in general opinion, but to my mind the far more glorious triumphs of peace, to the bloodstained trophies of successful war. . . . War is no more a necessity in Asia than in Europe. England may rest contented with her past glories in calm dignity of conscious power. Her sword will not rust by being kept too long in the scabbard; and if her rulers, either in Asia or Europe, lightly or wrongfully let loose the calamities of war, woe be to them from whom the offence cometh. Gentlemen, if the millions which have been squandered away in unnecessary wars had been expended on the internal improvement of India, they would have given a spur to trade—they would have opened up such new outlets, and such wide-extended markets, that not only Manchester, but every portion of the British empire, would have felt a new impulse in their commerce and manufactures. Gentlemen, I do not deny that the military and naval services must be kept in a state of efficiency. There is no fear of their degenerating. . . . British soldiers and British sailors carry British hearts wherever they are called upon to do their duty to their country. The meteor flag of England, which has 'braved a thousand years the battle and the breeze,' will still, under Providence, in a just cause, float onwards to victory. But may British soldiers remember, and especially those who lead and direct them, that peace has her triumphs, not less renowned than war, and that war, under its most favourable aspect, is the greatest curse that can afflict mankind."

With the exception of the allusion to the "duty" of English soldiers and sailors, and the "meteor flag," these eloquent passages are characterised by the spirit of a religion the introduction of which was announced as "on earth peace, good will toward men." And there are not only the gentler characteristics of Christianity, but there is its honest boldness. There is an indignant denunciation of seeking for war under frivolous and flimsy pretexts which is worthy of Robert Hall; and the concluding sentence, "war, even in its most favourable aspect, is the greatest curse that can afflict mankind," ought to be re-echoed from every pulpit in the kingdom.

The other speech is just such as might have been expected from a hiring soldier—a trader in blood—whose only knowledge of Christianity has been learned from an after-dinner lecture by the regimental chaplain. The speaker said:—

"The great idolatries of the East could not fall but by the sword. The reason was evident. The Chinese empire for four thousand years was satisfied with their own theology; but, let them once come into collision with this country, and they would begin to think that something was 'rotten in the state of China.' All parties connected with these idolatrous countries should throw something of religion in this question. He adverted to Sir Fleming Senhouse (who lay buried in China), and Colonel Hibbert (brother of Dr Hibbert Ware, and who was born in St Ann's square), and to Mr Allen, the chaplain of his regiment, who (according to Colonel Hibbert) had said, 'Now, my lads, I'm just as ready to fight as I am to pray.' He was proud of the county—for all knew what the Manchester volunteers had done—and a mixture of the religious feeling could never do us harm, either in peace or war. The sword and diplomacy had opened a communication between us and the great country of China. The next consideration of commerce was the commercial transaction of business with that country. It would be the duty of the merchants to show that they would conduct their business on Christian principles; and then the Chinese would say, 'Their gods shall be our gods.'"

The misquotation from the beautiful and soul-touching history of that pure and lowly Moabitish woman who was raised to the distinction of being an ancestress (humanly speaking) of the divine author of Christianity, and its profane application, show the scanty teaching of the regimental chaplain, as the flippancy of the rest of the speech shows how lightly the speaker regards the ordinary obligations of humanity; and the declaration, heard without any expression of disapproval by a company of gentlemen at least professing Christianity, that the idolatry of the East is only to be put down by the sword, was in the very worst spirit of the most fanatical of the followers of the Arabian self-styled prophet.

Was the incentive to war pronounced by the *Warrior*? and the denunciation of war by the *Christian*

MINISTER? NO. He who said that "war, even in its most favourable aspect, is the greatest curse that can afflict mankind," was Captain Eastwick; he who said that idolatry could be put down only by the sword was the Rev. Mr Parkinson, one of the canons of the collegiate church of Manchester!

ENGLISH RELATIONS WITH ROME.

(From the *Spectator*.)

A REMARKABLE paper has appeared in the leading journal this week, betokening, if not the decline of religious dissension, at least the growth of broader views as to social and national relations. It was a careful series of proofs that England has been singular and infelicitous in her policy towards the see of Rome, and its spiritual adherents in her dominions. Other protestant countries have maintained avowed relations with Rome; and by doing so have enlisted the authorities of that church on the side of order. Prussia, eminently protestant, has so good an understanding with the papal government, that the Roman catholics in Prussia have been required only to propose for episcopal appointments persons who are agreeable to the King, who thus becomes an actual instrument in the appointment of Roman catholic bishops. England has endeavoured to "ignore" the existence of the Roman catholic church and its acknowledged head. But six or seven millions of people, however poor and slighted the bulk of them may be, are too many to be forgotten. The real effect of that oblivious policy has simply been, to alienate those who have moral custody of the consciences of Roman catholics from all friendship for established order. The oblivious policy has failed to "keep down" the papist; it has only kept up their dangerous discontent. There are rumours of a renewed intercourse with the city of the Seven Hills. This exposition of the inferiority of our policy looks like a "feeler" put forth in preparation for a change of system. Indeed, a change is supposed already to have begun, and Dr Murray is understood to have the concurrence of the Pope. If so, agitation, in the person of Mr O'Connell, has received its confessedly most solemn rebuke.

EXTRAORDINARY DISPATCH.—THE WONDERS OF STEAM.—On Thursday, at one o'clock, the King of the French delivered his speech in opening the Chamber of Deputies. A despatch left Paris with the speech a little after two o'clock; it arrived in Boulogne a few minutes before three at midnight, being rather less than thirteen hours. The beautiful and rapid new steam boat, plying between that place and Folkestone, the Princess Maude, was lying ready to depart on the arrival of the despatch, being retained for that purpose by the *Times*. Before the clock struck three she was out of the harbour, and at ten minutes to five landed the messenger on the pier at Folkestone, where a special train was waiting, which brought him to London by seven o'clock, or a few minutes after; and by eight o'clock the speech was in the hands of the public in our morning papers. This is surely bringing the capitals of the two greatest countries of the world close together. Meantime the Princess Maude instantly returned to Boulogne, where she arrived at seven o'clock, having made the passage to and from Folkestone in four hours. Three hours afterwards (at ten o'clock), having taken a considerable number of passengers and baggage on board, she again started for Folkestone, where she arrived in one hour and fifty-five minutes. She there discharged her passengers and baggage, embarked another batch of both, and in little more than half an hour was again out of Folkestone harbour on her way back to Boulogne, where she would arrive at two o'clock—thus having in eleven hours crossed the channel four times, embarked and discharged two cargoes of passengers and luggage, and lying out of that time three hours in the harbour of Boulogne. The four passages were accomplished in seven hours and forty minutes! —*Economist*.

THE LANCASHIRE COLLIERS' UNION.—The disbursements from October 21 to November 30, 1844, amounted to £1217 15s. 3d. Of this large sum, the members of the union received £677 18s. 6d., and the remainder (nearly one-half) went in expenses! Mr W. P. Roberts pocketed £400! He took the "lion's share." The treasurer's salary was but £2 8s. 6d., and the secretary's £6 16s. 2d.; but Mr Roberts must have £400. The total income of the union since its commencement (less than a year ago), has been £8150 7s. 6d., and its expenditure £8123 3s. 1d. Nearly £4000, we presume, of this sum has gone to other purposes than in payments to the members—has gone in expenses! In eleven months upwards of £8000 has been received, and there has been no general strike during that period; yet the managers of the members' money have only a balance of £27 4s. 5½d. in hand! Each adult member, we understand, pays an entrance fee of £1, and nearly 2s. per fortnight afterwards. [There is matter both of congratulation and sorrow in these proceedings. It is to be regretted that so much money should be clubbed together for worse than waste; but the ability of a body of working men to raise £8000 in twelve months, and their willingness to practise the temporary self-denial necessary to such an end, encourage the hope of a nobler future, in which our industrious fellow countrymen, under the control of a better education and of more enlightened minds, will achieve for themselves great things by the power of combined resources.] —*Gateshead Observer*.

THE ALPACA TEXTURES.—As a proof of the beneficial effects of royal patronage bestowed upon any particular branch of our manufactures, I may mention that the handsome reception at Windsor given to the Bradford deputation who carried up the dresses made from her Majesty's alpaca fleece has thrown fresh life and activity into this new branch of trade. Orders for alpaca cloths are pouring in, many intended for exportation, this article having become a great favourite in Germany and the United States, owing to its cheapness and extraordinary durability. —*Correspondent of the Times*.

PROVINCIAL.

DARTMOUTH ELECTION.—The nomination took place on Thursday. Mr Moffatt was proposed by Sir Henry Seale; Mr Somes by Mr Codner. The candidates then addressed the electors. Mr Moffatt avowed himself a free trader, and the friend of the whig ministers, on whose good services he enlarged; and as to the interests of Dartmouth, he recommended a railway as the sole thing to revive its trade: if elected, he undertook that the works should begin in two years. Mr Somes dwelt on the injury that removal of restrictions would cause in transferring trade to foreign ships, and thus throwing mariners out of employ; and he denied the charge of bribery and intimidation, insinuated by his antagonist. There was some recrimination in these speeches: Mr Moffatt called Mr Somes a "red-hot Tory;" Mr Somes charged Mr Moffatt with being the unavowed nominee of the Anti-corn-law League. The show of hands was in Mr Somes's favour, and a poll was demanded for the other. At the close, on Friday, the numbers were—for Somes, 125; Moffatt, 118; majority for Somes, 7. It is understood that at the last hour the friends of Mr Somes resorted to desperate and undisguised bribery. One person, caught in the disgraceful work, has already been served with a summons, and is now in prison. The cool bargain entered into about building a couple of ships annually at the place by Mr Somes, should he be made member, as he has now been, is undoubtedly bribery, whether it be cognisable by law or not.

REPRESENTATION OF BRADFORD.—In consequence of a late serious attack of illness, from which he is slowly recovering, Mr Hardy, one of the members for Bradford, intends, it is said, to resign his seat at the commencement of the session. His third son, Mr Gathorne Hardy, is spoken of as the Tory candidate, and Colonel Thompson on the part of the free traders. The claims of the latter are, we are glad to perceive, warmly advocated by the *Bradford Observer*.

THE REPRESENTATION OF HORSHAM.—In the event of a vacancy occurring at Horsham, we understand it is the intention of Mr Platt, Queen's counsel, of the home circuit, to offer himself to the electors as their representative.—*Times*.

Mr Fielden attended a meeting of his constituents at Oldham on Thursday week, to give an account of his stewardship. A resolution, approving of his conduct in parliament, was passed unanimously.

ESSEX AGRICULTURAL PROTECTION SOCIETY.—A meeting of this body was held at Chelmsford on Friday.—Mr Baker, of Writtle, in the chair. Sir John Tyrrell seems to have been the person of greatest mark present. From the report read, it appears the society considers its work about done, they "having put down the demoralising and dangerous system of agitation which had been got up by the Anti-corn-law League, by means of their perambulating paid lecturers." It appears that they have accomplished the task, too, without exhausting their funds.

"The amount of money received by the society during the year was £4,430, and, after paying all the expenses incurred throughout the period, and including a subscription of £600 to the funds of the general society in London, there remained in hand very little short of £3,000, £2,000 of which had been invested in the public funds. Much of the expenditure incurred by the committee had been in printing tracts, which were intended to disabuse the minds of the people of the atrocious absurdities and calumnies which had been crammed into them by the League, and they were happy to believe that in that work they had been eminently successful." No new scheme was developed. "The number of persons present was small," says the government organ's reporter; he does not say how small.

EDUCATION.—On Wednesday evening, a neat, commodious building, erected at New Leeds, Bradford, at the expense of some £700, by the church and congregation worshipping in Westgate (Baptist) chapel, was formally opened by a great number of teachers and friends connected with the schools of that Christian body, taking tea together. After tea, a public meeting was held—the Rev. H. Dowson in the chair; and the meeting was addressed by the Revs J. Acworth, A.M., T. Pottinger, — Burton, and other ministers and friends. A spirited effort was made in aid of the building fund.—*Bradford Observer*.

HALY-HOLIDAY SOIREE IN MANCHESTER.—The promoters of the Saturday half-holiday having resolved to celebrate the first anniversary with a soiree, the use of the great Free-trade hall was obtained, and a day (of course a Saturday) fixed upon for the event. The committee, seizing upon the occasion of Sir Henry Pottinger's visit, appointed Saturday, the 21st inst.; and nearly three thousand persons were present on the occasion, the fine band of the 5th dragoon guards occupying the gallery. The Mayor, who was to preside, came upon the platform at five o'clock, with the Mayoress and other ladies. The mayors of Salford, Bolton, and Stockport, also attended; and Mr Brotherton, M.P., and Mr Hindley, M.P. But the "great gun" of the evening was Sir Henry Pottinger, who, when he presented himself with his two sons, was received with enthusiastic cheering and waving of handkerchiefs. Sir Henry was so struck by the magnificence of the spectacle before him that he dispatched a messenger for Lady Pottinger, who, having a severe cold, had remained at the hotel; and, in a short time, Captain Malcolm returned with Lady and Miss Pottinger. The ladies, on taking their seats on the platform, were gallantly cheered by the immense company. In the course of the evening thanks were voted to the merchants, manufacturers, solicitors, and other employers in Manchester, who had "offered to the world an example of disinterested generosity worthy of universal imitation, and of the great manufacturing community with whom it originated." In acknowledging this

notice of him, Sir Henry said to the young men present:—

I entirely concur in, and coincide with, what has fallen from his worship the Mayor in reference to every man trying to be independent. Although descended from a good family, I was as much dependent upon my own personal exertions when I went to India, forty years ago, as any man in this room ["Hear, hear," and loud applause]. I think I may say truly that, without throwing those behind me who have honoured me by their attention, I have risen by my own personal exertions; and I form, in my own person, as I stand here, an example of what a subject of England may do, if he is guided by those strict principles which, I am sure, are universally respected in this company [applause].

Mr Hindley, M.P., Mr Alderman Neild, &c., spoke suitably to the occasion, congratulating the company on the good feeling subsisting between the employers and the employed in Manchester, &c.

SIR H. POTTINGER AND THE WORKING CLASSES.—On the same day, an address was presented to Sir H. Pottinger by upwards of 10,400 of the Manchester operatives of the Queen's hotel. Sir Henry briefly thanked the deputation, and, on Tuesday last, forwarded a written answer, through the post, to Mr Archibald Edmondson, who presented the address on behalf of the workmen. The following is a copy of the gallant general's reply:—

"TO MR EDMONDSON AND THE WORKING MEN OF MANCHESTER.

"SIR AND GENTLEMEN—I beg to assure you, and the other gentlemen here present, that nothing could have given me greater satisfaction than this address; that I entirely appreciate the kind feelings which have induced you to come forward to present it to me on this occasion; and that I am equally happy and flattered that my humble exertions in China should have tended, as you tell me they have done, to better your condition, and that of so many of the working classes of this country. Nothing, I can assure you, is dearer to my heart than the welfare of you all, individually and collectively; and at any time and in any manner that it may be in my power to further your views, consistently with what is due to the other classes of this great empire, I am sure I need not tell you that I will most heartily do. Nothing could have given me greater pleasure than the assurance from your own mouths, that my services have been of any benefit to my fellow-countrymen; for I tell you, and I repeat it again, that the happiness of my fellow-subjects is the dearest object of my hopes and wishes. I remain, sir, and gentlemen, your obedient servant and sincere well-wisher,

HENRY POTTINGER.

"Queen's Hotel, Manchester, Dec. 21, 1844."

On Thursday evening, a meeting of the operatives' committee took place at the office of Mr John Brindle, attorney, St Ann's square, when the answer was read, and received with great applause; and it was resolved that a sufficient number of copies should be printed to allow of one being sent to each of the workshops at which the address was signed.

TEA PARTY IN THE TOWN HALL, BIRMINGHAM.—The fourth anniversary of the Christian chartist congregation was celebrated by a public tea party at the Town hall, on Friday evening, when about 650 sat down to an excellent tea. The chair was occupied by Mr Arthur O'Neill. Among the gentlemen present on the platform were Mr Councillor Barlow, Mr Councillor Perry, Mr Councillor Pumphrey, Mr Councillor Page, Mr Hawkes, Mr O'Neill, Mr H. Vincent, and many other parties. After tea the 133rd Psalm was sung with very good effect by the assembled numbers. Mr Arthur O'Neill then rose and said:—

If he were to speak to them the thoughts that were uppermost in his mind, he should express his consciousness of the great contrast between that large hall and the small cell that he inhabited at that time last year [cheers]. Perhaps it was impossible to assign to any one a smaller house in the one case, or a larger in the other, or to make a wider contrast. They had not seen the first, nor did he wish they should see it; but the contrast was so strong upon his mind, that he could not help mentioning it. He did not congratulate them merely upon the splendid building they were in, or the number assembled; but it was because he believed that there was a small band then present who had determined to try and do something for the benefit of their fellow-men and for the world at large. True, they had but little of the world's learning, and none of the world's wealth; still they were desirous of making the world better than they found it. The endeavours—the deeds—of such a band could never die; and if, on that evening, only ten persons should be induced to join that band, or take up the same views and endeavour to work the same object, the purpose of that meeting would be fully carried out. They had many friends present, and he rejoiced at it, not because of their silvery tongues, but because he knew they had noble spirits [cheers]. He could see some of them who lived in as small cells as he had, and for a longer time than he had, and that stamped them with some importance in his mind. Their first business would be to receive a report of the state of the society during the past year; previous to which, however, he would read some letters he had received from various parties, one of which was from a clergyman of the established church, who was one of their own heart, though of a different sect. He rejoiced in the numbers of good men that had belonged to that body; he could not forget such men as Cranmer and others in a distant day, nor could he but respect such men as Humphrey Price, perpetual curate of Needwood Forest, who had himself been imprisoned for eighteen months, for advocating the rights of the working men in Kidderminster, and whose term of imprisonment was spent in the same gaol, namely, Stafford.

Mr O'Neill here read several letters that had been received, in which parties expressed their regret at not being able to attend. After which several prizes were delivered, three of which were to young men for essays—namely, Mr J. Brookes, Mr Sumner, and Mr Wm Beddowes, some extracts from one of which Mr O'Neill read, and which were highly approved of by the meeting. The report of the association was then read, and adopted on the motion of Mr Whately; after which Mr J. Mason addressed the

meeting, and was followed by Mr Blaxland, Mr Cooke of Dudley, Mr Baldwin of Newhall street, Mr Vincent, and others.—*Birmingham Pilot*.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES IN BOLTON.—We have always great pleasure in recording any fact which marks the prosperity of trade and the increased comfort of the working classes. We are informed by John Bolling, Esq., the treasurer of the Savings bank, that the sum deposited in that institution at the present time amounts to upwards of £100,000; and that, in the two last consecutive weeks, the deposits paid into the bank have exceeded the sum drawn out by £1,000. These facts afford a pleasing evidence, not only of the improvement of trade, but also of the provident habits of the operatives.—*Bolton paper*.

PUBLIC SPIRIT AND TASTE OF MANCHESTER.—The way in which the working classes, as well as those a step above them, are beginning to spend their Christmas holidays, as well as their leisure evenings, is evidently an improving one, at least so far as Manchester is concerned. The facilities, however, for improvement, have for the last few years been great, and, indeed, are still daily on the increase. A Manchester newspaper, for instance, can scarcely now-a-days be taken up without astonishment at the nightly succession of entertainments which are thus announced. The variety, too, of these public amusements, is calculated to please as well as to instruct every one disposed to improve themselves in science or in art. Such modes of spending a leisure evening most favourably contrast with tavern politics and revelries, and other ignoble and debasing amusements.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—The work of laying down the patent electric telegraph on the South-western Railway, from London to Gosport, is nearly completed. The posts for sustaining the wires, which are fixed at about fifty yards' distance, are put down nearly the whole distance, and the fixing of the wires is being rapidly proceeded with. The cost of the work, about £24,000, is, we understand, borne in equal proportions by the Company and by the Board of Admiralty.—*Hampshire Telegraph*.

EXECUTIONS AND CONDEMNED CRIMINALS.

EXECUTION OF MARY GALLOP, THE PARRICIDE.—On Saturday last this wretched woman met her death at Chester. The prisoner had manifested much composure until her arrival before the city gaol, when the gibbet, and the dreadful apparatus of death, suddenly met her view, and all her fortitude seemed at once to forsake her. It was with difficulty that she was saved from falling forward, and when the cart stopped she was so utterly helpless that Mr Hill took her in his arms and carried her upstairs. She was taken to a room, in which the matron and the wife of the governor awaited, and immediately paid her the kindest attentions.

"At about half-past eleven o'clock this morning the prisoner was led between her two female attendants to the chapel, where prayers were offered up, after which the sacrament was most impressively administered by the Rev. Mr Eaton, the chaplain of the gaol; during the whole of which the unhappy prisoner seemed overwhelmed by the sense of her dreadful situation. She was soon after re-conducted to the apartment she had left, where a short time was again devoted to prayer. But the awful moment was then fast approaching; the executioner entered and pinioned her arms as she sat, and finding her quite incapable of standing, she was carried in a chair and placed under the fatal beam. The cord was quickly adjusted; her spiritual teachers uttered their parting words of consolation; the executioner asked and obtained her pardon, shook her hand with all the kindness he could assume, and left her alone upon the scaffold. The next instant the bolt was drawn, and then the awful plunge—the mortal struggle (which, in consequence of the little fall afforded by her sitting posture, was of frightful duration)—the equally appalling stillness that succeeded, when the convulsion of the countenance and the quivering of the limb announced that suffering was at an end, and—all was over." Most strenuous exertions had been made to obtain a commutation of her sentence. Several petitions from the inhabitants of Chester were forwarded to the Queen on her behalf. One of the petitions was signed by the Lord Bishop, Chancellor Raikes, and a great body of the clergy and gentry. The grounds are—that until the commission of the horrible crime it is probable that her life had been irreproachable: that she had conducted herself as a teacher in a Wesleyan Methodist school with strict propriety—(her father belonged to this denomination, and was a very pious man): that the crime appears not to have been long premeditated, but to have been suggested by her half-sister mentioning the fact of a wife having poisoned her husband with arsenic, ostensibly bought to kill rats; that she was not influenced by hatred of her father, but wished to remove him in order that she might be at liberty to marry the man of her choice; that if transported she would be useful as a teacher, and the revolting spectacle of the execution of a young female would not take place. In commenting on the petition the *Spectator* remarks:—

This way of talking is not a protest against death punishment, but an extenuation of the guilt of parricide. If the clergy and gentry of Cheshire read this petition before they signed it, their notions of morality must be singularly loose. The robbing of an orchard could scarcely be palliated in more lenient phraseology. . . . The abolition of death punishment is desirable, not only in the case of Mary Gallop, but of every criminal; for death punishment has been found at once inefficient as a preventive of crime and pernicious as tending to stimulate destructive propensities in beholders. But the mischief done even by executions is less than that of lending countenance to such enervating and demoralising sentiments as those expressed in the Cheshire petition.

An execution also took place at York, on the same day. William Kendrew underwent the extreme

penalty of the law, in front of the county gaol, for the murder of Mr Inchbald, on the high road, near to Knaresborough. Several thousand persons were present, chiefly females. As one illustration of the "tendency" of public executions, it may be mentioned, that a young man was detected, almost at the foot of the scaffold, in the act of picking pockets.

RESPIRE.—On Wednesday morning Mr Noble, the governor of York Castle, received a respite from the sentence of death in the case of William Potter, convicted at the late Yorkshire assizes of arson, at Wistow, near Selby, "until the further signification of her Majesty's pleasure."—*Doncaster Gazette.*

THE CONDEMNED CONVICTS.—We understand that both Evans and Stew, the two men convicted of murder at the recent assizes, will undergo the last penalty of the law on the 4th of January (Saturday next), at Kirkdale. The former retains his wonted obduracy, whilst the latter is in a most depressed state of mind.—*Liverpool Chronicle.*

THE CONDEMNED CRIMINALS AT IPSWICH.—In our last number we stated that an order had been received from Sir James Graham for the execution of Mary Sheming on this day (Tuesday). It will be remembered also, that yesterday night week an earnest petition was despatched to the Secretary of State, signed by the authorities of the town, praying that this prisoner might be respited until the execution of the two Howells and Shipley, in the hope that the town might be spared the infliction of two public executions. Whether this prayer will be granted is not yet known; but we have satisfaction in stating, that an advance has been made towards it, for although on Friday instructions were given that no delay could be allowed, about six o'clock on Saturday morning last, a respite was received at the county gaol, from Sir James Graham, directing that the execution of Mary Sheming should not take place until Saturday, the 11th of January; and on Sunday morning a duplicate of the respite arrived, confirming the order therein contained. The execution of the other criminals being ordered to take place on the 25th of January, it is not improbable that, in deference to the earnest petition of the authorities, the female prisoner may receive a further respite.—*Ipswich Express.*

THE GAOL IN PREFERENCE TO THE WORKHOUSE.—It used to be the great problem among the magistrates, how to punish crime by overcoming the great repugnance to the common gaol felt by all classes; now the difficulty is, how to act towards those who, instead of contriving all sorts of clever tricks to avoid the police, and keep out of the sight of the gaoler, set their wits to work to become inmates of our county prison. Our gaol is now occupied with many who have voluntarily put themselves into that predicament, preferring the diet and discipline of a gaol to the tender mercies of the poor law commissioners and the board of guardians. On Monday last, a party of three or four great boys entered the shops of two of our Aylesbury bakers, and parted some loaves between them. Upon being taken into custody, they expressed a wish to go to gaol, as a place where they were sure to obtain some allowance of food. Mr Rickford, however, refused to commit them, and ordered the police to see the boys out of town. Last week a man surrendered to our police, accusing himself of some two or three atrocious burglaries, and so got committed for a day or two. Upon further inquiry, the whole story turned out a hoax, and the man was discharged. He has since been again committed for an open robbery at Chesham. What can give rise to more serious apprehensions than the fact, that our poor prefer the gaol to the union?—*Aylesbury News.*

A SCENE.—At the Watlington petty sessions, Jane Allen, a wretchedly distressed looking woman, with an infant at her breast, was charged with having stolen a small faggot of wood, value "one penny," from a pile in Thirdwood, the property of Mr John Page, chairmaker, of Wheel End, Stokenchurch. The prosecutor produced Alfred Newell, who said he saw Allen take the faggot at about half-past five o'clock in the morning. The husband of the defendant, covered with rags, and bespeaking from his appearance great poverty, declared that no person left his house that morning until after six o'clock, and his wife declared that she did not enter the wood until after six o'clock, and then only to collect some dry boughs to warm her children. The bench more than once put it to the prosecutor as to whether he was determined to press the charge, and he said he was—he had lost faggots before. Page said, "the faggots were worth six shillings per hundred in the wood"—three farthings each. It was an affecting scene. From the prosecutor sternly pressing the charge, the mother, with the infant in her arms, was committed to Oxford gaol, to take her trial at the quarter sessions, charged with stealing the said faggot of the value of three farthings.

TRIALS FOR INCENDIARISM.—There were no fewer than ten trials for arson, at Norwich, on Thursday and Friday week; and in all cases convictions ensued. One of the culprits was an elderly woman, and another a man; the rest were boys and lads, all, with one exception, under twenty years of age: one of these youthful incendiaries was nine years old, another thirteen, and a third fourteen. The two youngest and the woman were ordered to be imprisoned; the rest were sentenced to transportation.

INCENDIARISM it still very prevalent. The *Times* of yesterday contains the accounts of destructive fires at Marston, near Devizes; Sulgrave, Oxfordshire; Beaminster; Braintree; Newent, Gloucestershire; and Southampton. At the latter place an unsuccessful attempt was made to burn down the extensive timber yard of the Messrs Eldridge and Son.

THE POACHING AFFRAY AT CROOME.—On Friday an inquest was commenced on the body of Thomas Staite, who died from the injuries he received from the gang of poachers in the preserves of the Earl of Coventry. After hearing several witnesses, the coroner adjourned the inquiry to the 7th of January. Three men, named Francis Dingley, Samuel Tarvey, and William Brimfield, have been captured on suspicion of being concerned in this murderous attack.

LIBEL.—A writ has been issued against the proprietor of the *Wakefield Journal*, in consequence of a libel which appeared in that newspaper some time ago, upon Mr Lazarus, the minister of the independent chapel at Horbury.

DREADFUL MINING ACCIDENT.—A most frightful accident took place last week at the colliery of Messrs Matthews and Dudley, at Bromley, near Kingswinford, in consequence of the breaking of some part of the machinery, by which means eight persons were precipitated down the pit, a distance of two hundred yards, and were dashed nearly to atoms.

ANOTHER DOUBLE SUICIDE.—The quiet village of Ashford, a short distance from Staines, has been the scene of a shocking affair, which has created a very great sensation in the neighbourhood. It appears that a man named William Oliver, and his wife and family, consisting of several children, occupied a miserable cottage by the road side, near Ashford. The woman was in the habit of vending lucifer-matches, and the children were sent out to beg. The family had been in great distress, and were receiving relief from the parish of Isleworth. On Tuesday morning, William Oliver, one of the sons, came to a neighbour's house in a state of alarm, and said that his father and mother were very ill. The woman was found upon the bed quite dead, and her husband in the agonies of death by her side. The room presented an appearance of the most wretched poverty—all the covering for the wretched parents and their children was a few rags. There was not a chair in the apartment, and the only article in the room was an old saucepan that had contained coke to warm the room. The actual cause of this double death (for the husband died soon after he was discovered) is believed to have been poison. There is some reason to believe that there was an intention on the part of one or other of the deceased persons to destroy the whole family, for another child, Eliza, had evidently partaken of some noxious ingredient, although she is now out of danger, and, with her brother, in the union house. The coroner's inquest on the bodies of the deceased was held before Mr Wakley, at the King's Head inn, Ashford, on Saturday afternoon. Various witnesses having been examined, the Coroner said, after the evidence that had been adduced, the only verdict the jury could return, would be one of "wilful murder" against the man for the woman's death, and "self-murder" as respected his own. Nothing could be more clear and conclusive as to that point than the medical evidence. Then there was the evidence of the boy to the man putting the tea into the teapot, which would lead to the conviction that it was his intention to destroy them all, and that, finding he had failed in doing so, he effected his end by suffocating his wife. The jury said they were unanimous in coming to the same conclusion, and returned a verdict of "wilful murder" as to the death of the woman, and *felo de se* in the case of the man. The effect of the latter verdict will be, that the body of the man will be interred in the churchyard, at twelve o'clock at night, without any service being read over it.

A GOBLIN STORY.—We could tell a long story—but we will cut it short—of a shopkeeper in this town who, for some time past, has been haunted, in a truly awful manner, by goblins, or something more mischievous. We have not heard that they laid hands on his person; but in defiance of the good old maxim that an "Englishman's house is his castle," they invaded this castle of his, entering in through key holes, perhaps, and made his chairs and other furniture dance in a very remarkable manner! It was during the night watches, when deep sleep falls upon men, that they were most outrageous in their gambols. Often did the poor shopkeeper adjure his tormentors, by the highest and holiest name, to avant and quit his presence; but they would not—which leads to the inference that they, his tormentors, were worse than goblins. This surmise receives confirmation from the fact, that some four weeks ago two very unghostlike beings decoyed our shopkeeper away to the metropolis, under the persuasion that there was a fortune awaiting him there. A way to the metropolis he went, leaving his shop in charge of a partner till he should return. Poor fellow! he marched up to London and back to Bradford again, minus the promised fortune, and minus a good few sovereigns with which he started. Upon his return to Bradford he found that the goblins had left his house and shop, but that the greater part of his stock in trade had also departed. He now sits like Marius among the ruins of Carthage; but whether the truth of the whole matter has yet flashed upon his mind—whether he yet imagines, as many of his neighbours do, that he has been made the dupe and the victim of a conspiracy to plunder him, we have not been able to ascertain.—*Bradford Observer.*

The *Wesleyan Chronicle* has, we regret to hear, been given up, or rather incorporated with the *Wesleyan*, a non-political journal. The last number appeared on Friday, in which the editor observes:—"We undertook this journal from love to truth and liberty; and, as long as possible, our attachment to liberal principles, and our desire to give the liberal portion of the *Wesleyan* body a voice in the country for the country's weal, made us willing to conduct and publish it without deriving any personal emolument from it. With great reluctance, indeed, do we consent to issue the last number."

SELECTIONS FROM PUNCH'S ALMANACK.

SOLILOQUY OF A SHERIFF'S OFFICER.—Hilary term! Pshaw! There's nothing hilarious about our terms now. This is a precious land of liberty, this is! ven a sheriff's officer can't find a shoulder to turn his hand to. Time vas ven I took my two bottles and my six bodies a day. But now I thinks brandy and vater a luxury, and hasn't as much as a diamant' ring to my finger; I vonder ven they'll gladden my heart with a "execution?" for the sheriff's officer who wouldn't serve a fellow cretur in a distress isn't vorthy of the name of Levy! So I may as well sell Madame Tussaud my top boots to stand by them figures of Vellington's and Blucher's.

THE ART OF PACKING.—A carpet bag should be packed by placing the clean linen in first, including the frilled shirts. After which stuff in the coats and boots; garnish with shaving tackle, and ram down with hair brush. If the packing is not then successful, insert your foot into the bag, and pull fiercely at the handles. It does not matter about the carpet bag being wide open at the sides, so as it is closed with a padlock in the middle.

TAVERN CHARGES AT DOVER.—"Waiter! How much is my glass of brandy and water?" "The bill, sir." "What! 10s. 6d.?" "Yes, sir, brandy's 2s.; never charge less." "Well." "Sugar, 6d.; never charges less." "Go on." "Wax lights and apartment, 5s." "Why, I have only been here five minutes." "That's not our fault, sir; we never charge less." "Go on." "Servants, 2s." "What!" "Me, boots, and chambermaid; never charge less." "Well, what next?" "The use of plate, glass, and linen, 1s." "What do you mean?" "Teaspoon, tumbler, and tablecloth; never charge less; but—we make you a present of the billing water." "Very well, there's your 10s. 6d., I shall write to the *Times*." "Yes, sir—pen, ink, and paper, 1s.; never charge less."

THE LANGUAGE OF DOOR-KNOCKERS.—*Rat* signifies—pots, taxes, paper, duns, "D'ye want any apples?" physis, the dustman on boxing-day, and servants' followers. *Rat-tat* announces—the post-man, the comical cousin, and the "downy" dun. *Rat-tat-tat*—is the signal of a poor relation, a charity-touter, or a bill of exchange. *Rat-tat-tat-tat-tat-rat-tat-tat*—indicates a footman in full powder, the Polka professor, the pet parson, or the chimney on fire. *Rattara-tatta*—but no, a gentleman's knock cannot be described by the most ingenious phonography.

LITERARY.—June is nature's publishing season, when she sends forth several of her periodicals. That splendid annual the strawberry begins to appear in parts, and the gooseberry comes forth in numbers. Some apples and pears may also be expected, as specimens of some early editions of those beautiful standard works in nature's library.

EXPERIMENTS IN CHEMISTRY.—Potato is nothing but starch; but a piece of potato dropped into a glass of grog would not have the effect of stiffening it.

HOW TO MAKE A GUY.—Get a head of long hair turned up at the ends, and put it on a *chapeau Français*; take a pair of mustachios, an imperial, and eye glass; add to these a blue satin scarf, with a gold pin like a beadle's staff, braided coat, crimson waistcoat, ladies' boots, canary kids, a tremendous swagger, and a very small riding whip. Put these together on a block; turn it into Regent street about three o'clock; and you will have succeeded in making a perfect Guy.

IMPORTANT TO BORROWERS.—The present quotations in the money market for a £50 bill, are £10 in money and the rest in good cholera Cape. The advantages of this system are, you can have your bill discounted by the father, be sued by the son, arrested by the uncle, sold up by the nephew, and locked up in the sponging-house by the first cousin.

CHRISTMAS FESTIVITIES.—Now list your doors, cork your soles, and tallow your noses. Now scour your raisins, and whip your syllabubs. Now look up your greengrocers for evening parties. Now kid your knockers, and flannel your bells for boxing day.

AMUSEMENTS FOR THE YOUNG.—A kitten should always be kept where there are children; when they are tired of pulling its tail, they can put it into their father's boots. A box of colours is also a source of great amusement, affording them an opportunity of daubing their faces, and of appearing in illuminated pinafores. It is well to let them know where the preserves and pickles are kept, so that going after the jam they may get a bite at a capicum. On wet days they should be allowed to put peas into the piano, and thump the keys with their drumsticks. Train them to pull gentlemen's whiskers, and wipe their lollipopped hands on ladies' dresses.

HINTS FOR EVENING PARTIES.—Now convert old gossamer into opera hat, by doubling it up, and lay in small talk for approaching evening parties. Now practise the Polka with arm-chair, and rub up old imitations à la Joël of neighing horses, and sawing wood. Now read up familiar Joes, and learn new jokes for quadrilles. Now study in the looking glass for comic song, and flour your postilion's wig for masked bill. Now compose speech to toast "The Ladies," and commit to memory a "return thanks" when your "health" is proposed at supper.

HOW TO TELL THE DAY OF THE WEEK.—Ring for the cook to bring up the joint. If it is rather low cut, you may infer it is Wednesday or Thursday; if it is reduced to a state of hash, you may be certain it is Friday or Saturday. There can be no mistake about the Sunday, if the joint is produced smoking hot and entire, and followed up by a pie or pudding. Another good plan is to refer to the state of your finances. Gold will tell you that it is just the beginning; silver, that it must be about the middle; and coppers, that you certainly have arrived at the terminus of the week.

Literature.

THE MONTHLY PERIODICALS.

"THE M.P.'s," as Cruikshank calls them, or "periodical candidates for universal suffrages," are becoming a main article of our literature. Proper books are going clean out of fashion. The greatest men are now writers of articles. What the end will be, no one can say. If it go much further a revolution must be the result. There will soon be more reviews than books. Binders will have work but once a year. "Magazine day" will be the only day in Paternoster row. But, seriously, the rapid increase in periodical literature renders it desirable that some systematic notice should be taken of it, and we therefore purpose to devote a column or two, once a month, to a slight reference to such portion of it as may come beneath our eye.

But few magazines can be noticed this week. Of those that have reached us the chief is the *Bibliotheca Sacra and Theological Review*, for Nov. 1844, conducted by Professors EDWARDS and PARK, of Andover. This work, of which the articles are not all original, is well worthy the attention of ministers and intelligent laymen. The present number contains important and interesting papers on many subjects; among others, "The Life of John Chrysostom," "Thoughts on the State of Theological Science and Education in America," and "On the Doctrine respecting Angels," are peculiarly valuable.

The *British Mother's Magazine* is a new one, under the sanction and direction of the London Central Maternal Association. It is, of course, impossible to exaggerate the importance of maternal influence. Whatever guides, and strengthens, and sanctifies it, must be a blessing to the church and the world. History and philosophy speak trumpet-tongued on this subject. At one time, as it has been well remarked, Chrysostom, Theodore, Gregory Nazianzen, and Augustine, all showed the mighty influence of mothers in the generation of piety and the cultivation of mind. And no age has been without similar evidences of the great fact. We wish well, therefore, to the *Mother's Magazine*. The number before us is good. Let it be conducted with power as well as pathos; let its piety be intelligent; and, if the expression may be allowed, manly, and it may do great good.

In some respects we now refer to two very different works. Douglas Jerrold has started a *Shilling Magazine*, to be "mainly devoted to a consideration of the social wants and rightful claims of the people; to appeal to the hearts of the masses of England." There is a healthiness of tone about the first specimen. It may not be all that we should like, either religiously or socially, but it must throw another weight into the scale of sincere humanity. We quote a few lines from the letters of Juniper Hedgehog, cabman, containing a humorous suggestion about Puseyism:—"Folks are in a mighty stir about the matter; but I think Exeter and London might bring all the people of their own minds, if they only knew how to go about the business. I've just been reading Miss Martineau about Mesmerism; and she says this—'It is almost an established opinion among some of the wisest students of mesmerism, that the mind of the somnambule (you must ask somebody about these words) mirrors that of the mesmerist.' And she then goes on to say:—'It certainly is true, to a considerable extent, as is pretty clearly proved when an ignorant child—ignorant, especially, of the Bible—discourses of the scriptures and divinity when mesmerised by a clergyman.' Now, the bishops have nothing to do but to mesmerise the people; I'm sure I've known parsons who've done wonders with sleepy congregations—have only to get 'em to 'mirror their minds,' and they may do as they please with crosses, and surplices, and saints, and offertory, and all that. In a word, the Bishops of Exeter and London have only to send all their flocks well to sleep, to shear 'em after what fashion they like."

"George Cruikshank's Table Book, edited by Gilbert Abbott à Beckett," reveals itself by its title. What must result from the union of two such minds any one may guess. If people want to laugh, here, of course, is the material of mirth. The danger is, however, of their laughing too much now-a-days. "There is a time to laugh," but there are times for other things as well, and better things. The "Table Book" will not excite laughter at what is not really contemptible or ridiculous, and there are many things in these days of vice and pharisaism that are more effectually assailed by a smile or a sneer than by dry argument or formal reproof. We shall watch the merry and satirical spirit of the times with peculiar interest and care.

The *Union Magazine of Sunday School Teachers*. Conducted by the Committee of the Sunday School Union. Vol. I. 1844. 60, Paternoster row. pp. 400. On some important questions, we should have preferred a more decided course than that inclined to in this volume. Nevertheless we think it, as a whole, well calculated to accomplish its object—namely, "the improvement of teachers, as the best means of improving schools."

Illustrations of the Law of Kindness. By the Rev. G. W. MONTGOMERY. London: Wiley and Putnam. 1844. pp. 183.

A VERY pretty-looking volume, and its contents are as interesting as its appearance is prepossessing. It will be a good Christmas present for an intelligent child. We give an extract. It is from the life of Matthews the comedian:—

"Matthews had a great dislike to carry money about with him; and this often exposed him to trifling annoyances. On one occasion when in Wales, on arriving at Briton ferry, on horseback, having ridden on in advance of his friends, he was obliged to await their arrival, not having a shilling to pay the ferryman. Just at this moment, an Irish beggar, in the most miserable plight, came up, and poured forth all that lamentable cant of alleged destitution which it is their vocation to dispense upon the tender-hearted, and which seldom fails to draw forth sparks of compassion. My husband, however, assured the applicant that he had not even a farthing to offer him. It was in vain; the wretched, almost naked creature importuned him. At last he was told by him he supplicated, with some impatience at the tiresome and senseless perseverance after this explanation, that, so far from being able to bestow alms, he was himself at that moment in a situation to require assistance; actually, cold and damp as it was (November), compelled to remain at the water's edge till some friend came up who would frank him across the ferry. The man's quick, bright eye surveyed the speaker with some doubt for a second; but upon a reiteration of Mr Matthews' assurance that he was detained against his will for want of a shilling, adding, that he was lame, and unable to walk home from the other side of the ferry, or otherwise he might leave his horse behind as security—the beggar's face brightened up and he exclaimed—'Then, your honour, I'll lend you the money!' 'What, you! you who have been telling me of your poverty and misery for want of money?' 'It's all true,' eagerly interrupted the man, 'it's all true; I'm as poor as I said I was—there's no lie in it. I'm begging my way back to my country, where I've friends; and there's a vessel ready, I'm told, that sails from Swansea to-night. I've got some money, but I want more to pay my passage before I go, and I'm starving myself for that reason; but is it for me to see another worse off than myself, and deny him relief? 'Your honour's lame; now I've got my legs any how and that's a comfort sure!' Then taking a dirty rag out of his pocket, and showing about two shillings' worth of coppers, he counted out twelve pence, and proffered them to Mr Matthews, who, willing to put the man's sincerity of intention to the proof, held out his hand for the money, at the same time inquiring, 'How, if I borrow this, shall I be able to return it?' My house is several miles on the other side of the ferry, and you say you are in haste to proceed? I shall not be able to send a messenger back here for several hours, and you will then have sailed?' 'Oh! then, may be, when your honour meets another of my poor district countrymen, you'll pay the twelvepence; sure it's the same in the end!' Mr Matthews was affected at the poor fellow's evident sincerity; but, desirous to put the matter to its fullest test, he thanked his ragged benefactor, and wished him a safe journey back to his country.

"The man took his leave with 'Long life to your honour,' trudged off, and was soon out of sight. Matthews waited until his friends arrived, then rode after and repaid the borrowed money with interest; but it was only on producing good evidence of his prosperous condition, that the poor fellow could be prevailed on to take it."—pp. 96—98.

A Christian Advocacy of the Importance and Utility of Abstinence from Intoxicating Drinks; addressed to the People of God of every name. By JAMES COX, Wesleyan Minister. London: Simpkin and Marshall. pp. 38. 1844.

AMIDST the many fugitive pamphlets and speeches written and delivered in advocacy of total abstinence, seldom have any made a stronger impression upon our minds than this. It is eminently simple, as all popular addresses ought to be; and calculated, when practically understood, to confirm the wavering, and convince the doubtful, if many such there be, of the baneful effects upon the constitution of alcoholic drinks. The endeavours of the author to prove, from the testimonies of ancient and the critical researches of modern authors, that the wines of scripture were unfemented, seems as conclusive as possible within so limited a space; and though, upon the whole, we are not prepared to subscribe to all the views set down, we have no hesitation in recommending it to our readers, conscious that it will repay perusal.

The Missionary Jubilee: a Poem for the Young. By JUBAL. London: John Snow, 35, Paternoster row. 1844.

THE aim of "Jubal" in this little publication is good; but we are afraid we cannot congratulate him upon his poetical powers. Nevertheless, when we learn from his modest preface, that his desire is only, through the medium of parents and Sunday school teachers, to influence the minds of the young, we cannot but respect his endeavours to be useful. The whole of the eight divisions of the poem seem only to embody hints, or give partial glimpses, of rich and glorious scenes of missionary enterprise and success, to rivet, when more fully displayed, the deep attention of the rising generation, and urge them forward in the race of philanthropy and religion. Had explanatory notes been added to such words as "picaninies," "Confucianery," &c., it would have been more useful, as such words, in many cases, will puzzle both the parents and teachers of children.

The Needlewoman, or Engineer's Widow. London: W. Brittain, Paternoster row. pp. 24.

A MEAGRE piece of versification, not at all resembling, we assure our readers, Hood's "Song of a Shirt."

Payne's Universum, or Pictorial World. Nos 5—11.

The Illustrated Oxford Bible. Part 8.

Brain and Payne, Paternoster row.

WE have been much pleased with the numbers of these periodicals which have reached us. They come in patches too interrupted, however, to enable us to bear testimony to the whole. In the former work—the Fast Day—the Confession—Cologne Cathedral—St Paul's Cathedral—have especially amused or gratified us. In the odd number of the second, "Jesus appearing to Mary" is a very effective print. Both works are very cheap.

The Teacher's Offering for 1844. Ward and Co. pp. 376. This appears to us more than usually attractive and interesting. But Saxon—good writers!—pure Saxon, if you would have children understand and follow you.

The Church. Vol. I. 1844. London: Simpkin, Marshall, and Co. pp. 100.

THE nature of this small and cheap periodical is explained in its preface:—

"The principal object of the 'Church' will now be fully understood by its readers, and, we trust, fully appreciated. The constitution and duties of Christian churches, in contrast with antichristian churches, or even with churches partially apostolic in their organisation, have been more or less illustrated, and that too, it is hoped, in a style adapted to all capacities. Although state church pulpits weekly resound with laudations of bishops, tithes, and prayer books, and invectives against dissent, dissenting pulpits rarely discuss ecclesiastical matters; not that such topics, treated in a proper spirit, are deemed unfit for Lord's day instruction, but because dissenting ministers 'covet earnestly the best gifts,' and prefer 'excelling to the edifying of their churches.' Hence too many, especially of our younger members, are ill informed on the all-important question of the present day, 'What is the church?'"

"Baptists, in the opinion of the editors, are the persons best qualified to answer this question. . . . They are free even from suspicion of touching the unclean thing—tradition. . . . With the kindest feeling towards all congregational churches, and towards all individuals who love the Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity, an effort has thus far been made to aid in the dissemination of apostolic church principles."

We, of course, do not pledge ourselves to the denominational views advocated in this spirited little publication. We may say, however, that, in the main, the sentiments are in accordance with those of the *Nonconformist*, and are dissenting to the backbone.

Essay towards a New Translation of the Epistle of St Paul to the Romans, &c., &c. By B. H. COOPER, M.A. Hamilton and Co.

WE are so well pleased with this pamphlet as to be disposed to say a few words to our readers, and to the author, touching it. First of all, we deem it inadvisable to coin words, even in strictest accordance with the analogy of our language, when, by definition, or limitation of words already in use, the same thoughts might be conveyed. In a work "intended for English readers," all that draws the attention from the things to the phrases ought to be avoided. We think, too, that the "authority" of the grammarian is as much to be eschewed as that of the schoolman. Implicitly to follow Hartung in the translation of the particles appears to us to be, in principle, as bad as to follow Thomas Aquinas in the interpretation of the text. Moreover, in our view, the business of a translator of the Epistle to the Romans, as of any other argumentative work, is to get thoroughly acquainted with the scope and conduct of the argument in the original, and to let that guide him, as he renders the work into English as literally as his command of the language will allow. Mere *verbatim* translation, or the adoption of a system of theology to determine the choice of the terms in which the thoughts of the writer shall be conveyed, can never lead to the right understanding of this, or of any book; and every instance of either is a defect in a book not easily compensated for. This translation, however, abounds in indications of a shrewd and inquiring mind—of one from which much may be hoped when years have brought discipline and experience. We heartily wish the author such success as shall encourage him to prosecute his biblical researches, but not such as to induce him to publish either the processes or the results too hastily.

Twelve Reasons against Taking Away Life as a Punishment. By HUMANITAS. London: B. D. Cousins, Duke street, Lincoln's Inn fields.

WE have little doubt but "Humanitas" wrote his "Twelve Reasons" from excellent motives. The legal expediency, which upon apparent moral grounds takes away the life of the murderer, as an example to deter others from committing murder, we think, with him, unnatural and anti-scriptural. Yet in the New Testament we find no express commands upon the subject. But even allowing it to be expedient to make an example of one man, to prevent others from committing similar crimes, what is it but avowing that the man is not put to death for his crime, but for the public benefit? an avowal which declares it morally unjust; and that the criminal is offered up upon the altar of legal expediency, as a national sacrifice. In the "Twelve Reasons" we find nothing new. The arguments have been often used, and we must say, at times much more clearly and forcibly. But though often cloudy, and though we think scripture at times is wrested from its proper context, the reader will find in it something both to amuse and instruct.

The Congregational Calendar and Family Almanack, 1845. Printed for the Congregational Union, by Jackson and Walford. pp. 132.

REGARDED as a manual for independent dissenters, this Congregational Calendar undoubtedly supplies the most complete information possible. In addition to the usual information attached to almanacks, it conveys intelligence of all county and district associations—the Congregational Union of Scotland—the Board of London—the Congregational Union of England and Wales—British missions—Board of education—ordination and obituaries of ministers—collegiate institutions—new chapels, &c. Of the new chapels some good engravings are given. The whole is a most respectable production, with excellent typography.

The Peace Almanack for 1845. Broad-sheet.

The Peace Almanack and Diary for 1845. Under the Superintendence of the Manchester Peace Society. Irwin, Manchester. Gilpin, London.

VERY meritorious publications, containing a large amount of valuable information on their professed subjects. They are illustrated by an engraving of Penn's treaty with the Indians.

The Child's Own Book for 1844. Sunday School Union. pp. 189.

THERE are many good things in this volume, such as children will like to hear and to read. We speak of the prose; for, with a single exception, the verse—or poetry, as it is called—is below contempt.

The Glory of the Redeemer in his Person and Work. By OCTAVIUS WINSLOW. London: J. F. Shaw. Southampton row. pp. 500. 1844.

A DEEP air of prostrate and absorbing piety characterises this volume. It is specially adapted for, and commended to, those who are in search, not so much of intellectual erudition, as of a companion to their hours of meditation and devotion.

Religious Intelligence.

ARCHDEACON-LANE, LEICESTER.—On Sunday last two sermons were preached by Mr Edward Miall, towards liquidating the debt on this place of worship, when £32 was collected. On the following Wednesday (Christmas day) the annual tea-meeting was held. After tea, the company assembled in the chapel. The chair was taken by Mr Stevenson, the pastor, who gave a brief history of the chapel, and made some remarks appropriate to the occasion. He introduced Mr John Green, of Charles street chapel, who spoke at some length on the influence of those assembled maintaining their principles as protestant dissenters, and opposing the errors of Puseyism. Mr Miall then addressed the meeting in a speech which breathed forth the noble principles that had inspired his mind. He dwelt, with his usual clearness of thought and manliness of feeling, on the importance of following truth wherever she might lead them—of not selecting those positions merely which were convenient, and discarding those which would expose them to obloquy and ridicule; and in a vein of earnest eloquence exhorted those present to take courage by the example that had been set by the united, well-meant, and energetic efforts of the Archdeacon lane friends to remove their debt. The chairman called on Mr Mursell, who was received with great enthusiasm, and who embraced this opportunity of freely expressing his sentiments in reference to a few questions in which he thought the vitality of the dissenting principle was involved. He particularly and very forcibly warned the meeting against any attempt—by unions, associations, boards, or conclaves of ministers—to interfere with the independence of the churches, maintaining that the democratic principle of church government was essential to its purity and utility. He also repudiated the fashion that sometimes crept into places, of imitating the solemn nonsense of the gown and surplice, and other deviations from the simplicity of religious exercises. The subjection of the rural districts to the sway of clerical despots was adverted to in contradistinction to the more liberal and enlightened state of society in the large towns of the empire. After alluding to the associations that bound them to particular spots and places of religious worship, and commending this place to the fostering care of those who worshipped in it, the reverend gentleman concluded a speech which was excellent alike from the kindly sympathy, unyielding devotion to principle, sound learning, playful humour, and warm eloquence that it displayed throughout. Messrs Wigg and G. Miall addressed the meeting in short and appropriate speeches. In the course of the evening the pastor announced that the proceeds of the tea meeting were £49 13s. 6d., making with the Sunday collections £81 14s. 6d.—*Leicester Mercury*.

LEYLAND.—Mr J. Bliss, of Appleton Wisk, near Northallerton, has received and accepted a unanimous invitation to the independent church at Leyland. His ministerial labours are expected to commence with the new year.

CHAPEL BUILDING.—EXTRAORDINARY DONATIONS.—The unitarians of Hyde are now contemplating the erection of a chapel of more than common magnificence; and judging from present appearances in the way of donations, the plan will undoubtedly be fully realised. The Messrs Ashton, of Hyde, four brothers, have, it is understood, given £1,000 each; Mr Thornly, of Godley, £500, and Mr Randle Hebbert £300, to say nothing of smaller sums. It is intended to raise, by voluntary subscriptions, the large sum of £10,000, and those who may be deemed the best qualified to judge on this head, feel confident that that sum, large though it be, will be realised.

SCRIPTURAL EDUCATION AT CHELTENHAM.—The first anniversary of the establishment of a boys' and girls' and infants' day school, immediately in connexion with the church and congregation at Highbury chapel, took place on Monday evening last: when a tea meeting was held, and subsequently, an examination in Bible history and mental arithmetic, of a few of the children, preparatory to a more general examination on Wednesday next. Addresses were delivered by Messrs A. Morton Brown, Mark Wilks, McCarthy, Aplin, Reynold, Dowing, and Bulgin. The friends of education will rejoice to find, that, during the first year of this school's history, more than 400 children have been admitted, to its benefits; a number larger in one year than were ever admitted, it is thought, in the British school, which represented all the independents, baptists, and Wesleyans in the town; a most convincing proof, that by means of these denominational schools, nursed and brought up by a committee closely identified with the moral and religious improvement of a particular district of a town more real and permanent good is accomplished, by bringing a larger number of children within the sphere of their influence.

THE REV. ALEXANDER FLETCHER'S ANNUAL SERMON TO THE YOUNG.—The Rev. Alexander Fletcher, of Finsbury chapel, in accordance with his practice for a long series of years, on Wednesday preached his Christmas day sermon to the young. The attendance was unusually large. Upwards of a thousand persons went away who were unable to obtain admittance. The number present could not have been less than from 7,000 to 8,000, of whom about 5,000 were the children attending the various Sabbath schools in and about London; and the remainder were adults. After singing and reading a portion of the Scriptures, the rev. gentleman offered up a singularly impressive and appropriate prayer. Another hymn, suitable to the interesting occasion, having been sung, Mr Fletcher announced his text,

which was in the first verse of the eighth Psalm—"How excellent is thy name in all the earth." From these words the rev. preacher delivered one of the most solemn, searching, and appropriate sermons ever addressed to a youthful auditory. His juvenile audience listened to the discourse throughout with a closeness and continuity of attention which might put many adult congregations to the blush. We have often said, that as a preacher to the young, Mr Fletcher has no rival, and never, within our memory, had any. We have no idea that any other man could have so enchained, for about an hour, the attention of about 5,000 boys and girls. That they not only listened to the discourse with the utmost attention, but that the preacher made himself entirely intelligible to them, was abundantly proved from the fact, that when the sermon was concluded, they returned ready and satisfactory answers to the questions which Mr Fletcher put to them relative to the leading points to which he had alluded in the course of his hour's address. To the adult part of the immense audience, this portion of the services of the day must have possessed a special interest. The singing, too, of so many juvenile voices, "with one accord," was a singularly pleasing part of the exercises of the morning. We never heard anything approach the spiritual beauty with which the 5,000 youthful lips sang the hymn entitled "The Happy Land," and beginning—

"There is a happy land,
Far, far away;
Where saints in glory stand,
Bright, bright as day."

The services and the scene altogether will not soon be forgotten by any who were present.—*Morning Chronicle*.

WESLEYAN AND EPISCOPAL METHODISTS IN AMERICA.—It may not be generally known, that quite a large secession from the episcopal methodist church has taken place, which is now arrayed under the title of Wesleyan methodists. They held their first general conference at Cincinnati last week, and remained in session nine days. The principal points of difference between the two bodies are:—1. The Wesleyans admit laymen as members, to their annual and general conferences; the episcopal methodists exclude them entirely. 2. Among the Wesleyans the people are permitted, to some extent, to elect their ministers; among the episcopal methodists they are appointed by the bishops. At the above meeting, committees were appointed on revivals, books, and periodicals, boundaries, a pastoral address, slavery, temperance, missions, peace, itinerancy and conference records, and observance of the Sabbath—which subjects all came before the conference. The rules require all members to adopt the principles of anti-slavery and total abstinence from the use and traffic in ardent spirits. Also to establish a paper and a book concern in the city of New York; and the *True Wesleyan*, a paper which has been hitherto published by the Rev. O. Scott, is to be transferred to New York.—*New York Evangelist*.

MALTON, YORKSHIRE.—The missionary jubilee, which was celebrated at Malton, on the 18th of December, was distinguished by the presence and eloquent address of Mr James Parsons, of York. Mr Ely, of Leeds, was prevented by indisposition from attending. The meeting which was held in the hall of the Mechanics' institution, was also addressed by Messrs Crompton, Howard, Mackintosh, and Schofield; and by James Dunlop, and Dr Rogers. George Leeman, Esq., was in the chair, and rapidly sketched the operations of the Missionary society, from its commencement. Before the meeting, about two hundred persons took tea in the Assembly rooms. Interspersed with the speeches, several appropriate hymns, &c., were sung, with very pleasing instrumental accompaniments; and a liberal collection was made.

WIMBORNE.—Mr John Wheaton, late of Highbury college, has received and accepted a cordial and unanimous invitation from the congregational church, Wimborne, Dorset, and proposes to enter on his stated labours on the first Sabbath in the new year.

WHITEHAVEN.—Mr Richard Tunley, late of Grey Friar's street, Northampton, has accepted a unanimous call to the pastorate of the baptist church, meeting in Charles street, Whitehaven, and expects to commence his labours there on the third Sabbath in January.

STANSTEAD.—Mr D. Davies, of Ilkeston, has accepted a unanimous call from the church of Christ, assembling in the old meeting-house, Stanstead, Essex, and intends to commence his pastoral labours there the first Sabbath in January, 1845.

BASSINGBOURN.—The ordination of Mr John Harsant, late of Homerton college, over the independent church at Basingbourn, took place on the 7th of November last. The services of the day were commenced by Mr J. Flood, of Melbourne, reading the Scriptures and offering prayer. The introductory discourse was delivered by Mr Alfred Morris, of Holloway; the usual questions asked by Mr S. S. England, of Royston; the ordination prayer was offered by Mr H. Madgin, of Duxford; the charge to the minister delivered by his father, Mr J. Harsant, of Beaconsfield; after which Mr J. Hopkins, of Newport, concluded the morning service by prayer. About a hundred gentlemen then retired to a room fitted up for the occasion, and partook of dinner. The cloth being removed, speeches were delivered by Messrs A. Morris, J. C. Harrison, J. Harsant, sen., J. Harsant, jun., and Mr J. Clear. It was unanimously resolved, that Mr Morris be requested to publish his address, to which he has kindly acceded. The evening services were commenced by Mr R. Forsaith, of Royston, reading the scriptures and offering prayer. Mr J. C. Harrison, of Edmonton, then preached to the people; and Mr S. Kent, of Biggleswade, concluded the solemn services of the day by

prayer. The other parts of the services were engaged in by Messrs J. Stockbridge of Morden, A. C. Wright of Melbourne, G. Hobbs of Foulmire, and J. Beasley of Buntingford.

RECOGNITION OF THE REV. P. H. WADDELL, GIRVAN.—This rather singular ceremony took place in the presence of a crowded meeting, at Girvan, on Tuesday, the 26th ult. From its very singularity, it is not unworthy the notice of our readers. After the preparatory exercises, including praise, prayer, and reading of the word had been concluded, Mr Waddell made a brief distinction between the nature of the sacraments—baptism, and the Lord's Supper, and the ceremony of ordination. He explained that the sacraments were symbolical institutions of divine appointment, infinitely simple and sublime in themselves as monuments, and intended by God to be permanent in the church. He maintained, on the other hand, that ordination, by the laying on of hands, was not a symbolical rite, the form being no figure of the reality, but simply a ceremony of recognition. The true symbol of ordination was the act of breathing upon the minister, illustrated in the ordination of the apostles, by the Saviour himself; but which no man would presume to copy. In the circumstances in which he was placed, therefore, and with this view of the ceremony, he did not feel himself justified in desiring ordination among his people in the usual form, inasmuch that it would only be substituting a shadow for a shadow—multiplying a shadow to obtain a reality, thereby excluding God, and introducing a double human authority. He then inquired whether there were deputies present, with a call from the congregation. The deputies having appeared, in presence of witnesses, for the congregation, Mr James Henderson, in name of his brethren, read the following call:—

"Mr Peter Hately Waddell.
"REVEREND SIR.—Desiring to obtain for ourselves, for our children, and for our brethren in this place, the benefit of a regular and stated ministration of the gospel, in word and ordinances; and believing that our attention has been directed towards you by the providence of God, we hereby invite you, and in God's name do solemnly call upon you, to undertake in this church and congregation, as the Spirit of God may enable you, the office and the work of a minister of the gospel, in word, in sacrament, and in discipline; and we hereby heartily and solemnly promise to receive you in love, and to render all prayerful and dutiful respect and obedience to your ministrations in the Lord. And we do hereby further promise, as God may enable us to requite your labours, by making a suitable provision for your temporal necessities and wants, as in duty bound; and this, as well in case of sickness, infirmity, or old age in you, as when you may be in the enjoyment of natural health, and in the regular discharge of ministerial duty; and, in conclusion, as ye shall accept of this our solemn call and invitation to the office of the ministry amongst us, we desire heartily to pray that God may be pleased, by the dispensation of his own Spirit, to bless the relation between you and us, which, in the providence of God, has thus been established."

Mr Waddell, having received this document, then addressed the following questions to the congregation:—

1st. That the congregation is willing to receive, acknowledge, and submit to, the righteous administration of discipline at the hand of the minister and office-bearers of this church; and that, by example, and otherwise, they will endeavour, by divine grace, to maintain the purity, order, and peace, of God's house among them?

2nd. That the congregation promises neither to invite nor allow any person or persons to preach the gospel in this house, without the personal knowledge and consent of the minister; and, moreover, that although the building is entirely at their own disposal, they shall not, knowingly, allow it to be used as a place of meeting for any purpose contrary to, or that may be injurious to, the cause of divine truth?

3d. That they shall not, individually or collectively, without good and sufficient reason, truly and honestly set forth, do anything to disturb the harmony and mutual confidence, which, in the providence and by the grace of God, seems to have been established between the minister elect and the congregation of this church?

Is the congregation willing to promise, and, by the grace of God, to perform these things?

Which questions having been replied to in the affirmative, by acquiescence of the deputies, and other representatives of the congregation, Mr Waddell resumed the document containing his call, and declared his acceptance of the same, in the sight of God, as bestowing upon himself the rights and titles of a minister of the gospel; and having demanded to know whether the congregation received and acknowledged him as such, and their representatives having answered they did, the ceremony was concluded with a prayer. Mr Waddell then addressed the audience from 2 Cor. vi. 8, last clause. After the blessing was pronounced, the congregation acknowledged their minister by shaking hands with him as they retired. Mr Waddell himself officiated throughout.—*Witness*. [It will doubtless be in the recollection of our readers that Mr Waddell was formerly a minister of the Free Church, but seceded in consequence of his objection to some of its articles supporting the compulsory principle in religious matters.]

BIRTHS.

Dec. 22, at 44, Bath street, Leamington Spa, Mr THOMAS HENRY THORNE, of a daughter.

Dec. 25, at Trowbridge, Wilts, the wife of Mr BARNES, baptist minister, of a daughter, which survived only a few minutes.

Dec. 27, at Lower Broughton, Manchester, CLARA SEPTIMA, seventh child and fifth daughter of Mr D. E. FORD.

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 20, at the baptist chapel, Uphaven, by Mr Stephen Offer, and in the presence of the Registrar, CALEB, son of Mr George ROLFE, Frittleton, to SUSANNAH, daughter of Mr Stephen OFFER, baptist minister, of Enford.

Dec. 24, at the baptist chapel, Keighley, Mr JOHN RHODES, to EMMA, daughter of Mr James RUSHWORTH, all of that place. This being the first marriage in that chapel, the parties were presented with a handsome bible.

Dec. 24, at Charles street chapel, Leicester, by the pastor, Mr J. Green, Mr EDWARD ADCOCK, only son of Mr John Adcock,

Melton Mowbray, to Anne, widow of the late Mr John PICKARD, of the Market place, Leicester.

Dec. 25, at Harvey lane chapel, Leicester, Mr SUTCLIFFE, son of Mr Sutcliffe, Abbey street, to Miss CLARK, of Regent street, London road, Leicester.

Dec. 25, at the baptist chapel, Great Grimsby, Mr WILLIAM CRESSY, printer and stationer, to MARTHA, second daughter of the late Mr John BLOW, and sister of Messrs R. and J. Blow, all of the former place.

Dec. 25, at Stepney meeting, by Mr J. Carlie, of Hackney, Mr GEORGE STRANGE to Miss SARAH CATER, both of Mile End.

Dec. 25, at the baptist meeting, Irthlingborough. Mr SAMUEL JOHN VOSELEY, watchmaker, of Higham Ferrers, to SARAH, third daughter of Mr John BRALL, grocer, of Irthlingborough.

Dec. 25, at York street chapel, Walworth (Mr G. Clayton's), Mr W. B. HACKETT, draper, Walworth, to SARAH, second daughter of Mr TILKS, of Newgate street.

Dec. 25, at Lloyd street chapel, Manchester, by the pastor, Mr W. McKerron, Mr JOHN WHITE, of Russell street, Hulme, to SARAH, daughter of Mr Cornelius CREETHAM, of Bank street, Salford.

Dec. 25, at the independent chapel, Clutton, Mr JOHN PARFITT, grocer, registrar of marriages, to MARY, second daughter of Mr William BRODRICK, sen., of that place.

Dec. 25, at the independent chapel, West Melton, by Mr Mark Docker, Mr THOMAS BARWICK, blacksmith, to Miss MARTHA HUTCHINSON, both of Stubbings, near Rotherham. Also Mr JAMES WIDDISON, of Sheffield, fireman, to Miss ANN MALLINSON, of West Melton, near Wath.

Dec. 25, at the independent chapel, Lancaster, by Mr W. Nevitt, of Porton, Mr EDWARD IRVING, letter-press printer, of this town, to Miss ELLEN WOOD, of the former place.

DEATHS.

Nov. 5, approaching his 70th year, Mr DAVID SUTTEN, having been employed in the capacity of gardener to Lady Mansfield's family, at Richmond, for the long space of forty-six years.

Dec. 18, at her residence, No. 6, Mortimer street, Cavendish square, aged 89, SARAH, the widow of the Right Hon. John Philip CURRAN, some time master of the rolls in Ireland.

Dec. 22, at Hanby hall, Lincolnshire, aged 67, in perfect peace, SARAH, relict of the late John MACHINDER, Esq., and mother-in-law to the Rev. William Todman, Yardley Hastings, Northamptonshire.

Dec. 23, at Kendal, ISAAC WILSON, Esq., aged 60. He was the liberal and devoted friend of the British and Foreign Bible Society, the Religious Tract Society, and all similar institutions.

Dec. 23, in the 88th year of his age, Mr MICHAEL BERRY, late of Bell house, in the parish of Ecclesfield. He and his ancestors have occupied Bell House Farm for nearly three centuries. He was one of the deacons of the baptist church in Sheffield under the pastorate of Mr Charles Larom.

Dec. 24, in her 20th year, MARGARET, second daughter of W. CARLISLE, Esq., West Brixton, Surrey.

Dec. 24, Mr. W. SHEPPARD, millwright, of Stucton, near Fordingbridge. He was a deacon of the independent church at the latter place for several years.

Dec. 25, at Taunton, near Bicester, Oxon, after forty-three hours' illness, and in the 31st year of his age, Mr W. SMITH.

Lately, at Belton, near Sheffield, Mr ROBERT ARRAND, Mr RICHARD LEGGOT, and Mr WILLIAM GUNHOUSE, respectively aged 84, 83, and 83 years. The former had walked from Belton to Upworth twice every Sabbath day, for above thirty years, to attend a dissenting place of worship.

Trade and Commerce.

LONDON GAZETTE.

Friday, December 27.

The following building is certified as a place duly registered for solemnising marriages, pursuant to the act of 6 and 7 Wm IV., cap. 85:—

Providence chapel, Upper Tean, Staffordshire.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

CRIVEN, JOSEPH, HARDMAN, JOHN, and CRIVEN, GEORGE, Wakefield, dyers.

HUMBLE, JOHN, Osset, Yorkshire, manufacturing chemist.

BANKRUPTS.

BIRLEY, JOHN PEART, 26, Brompton row, Kensington, plumber, Jan. 10, 31: solicitors, Messrs Buchanan and Grainger, Basinghall street.

BRENTNALL, ELIJAH, North Brixton, Surrey, builder, Dec. 31, Feb. 4: solicitor, Mr Jenkinson, Cannon street.

BURDETT, JOHN PEACH, now or late of Uttoxeter, Staffordshire, grocer, Jan. 6, Feb. 1: solicitors, Messrs Welby and Co., Uttoxeter; Mr James, Birmingham.

CHRISTIE, JOHN, and RODGERS, JAMES, Netting hill, stone masons, Jan. 10, Feb. 7: solicitors, Messrs Richardson and Co., Golden square.

GRAHAM, MICHAEL, late of Middlesborough, Yorkshire, but now of Darlington, Durham, attorney, Jan. 9, 25: solicitors, Messrs G. and C. Rushworth, Staple inn, London; Mr Sanderson, Leeds.

HARLEY, JOSEPH, Wolverhampton, plumber, Jan. 8, Feb. 1: solicitors, Messrs Harrison and Smith, Birmingham; Mr Clarke, Wolverhampton.

HAWKE, NICHOLAS TREVENEN, Penzance, Cornwall, tea dealer, Jan. 7, 30: solicitors, Messrs Hill and Mathews, St Mary Axe, London; Mr John Hull Terrell, Exeter.

HIGGINS, HENRY, Leeds, merchant, Jan. 14, Feb. 11: solicitors, Messrs Atkinson and Co., or Mr Blackburn, Leeds; Messrs Hawkins and Co., Boswell court, Carey street, Chancery lane, London.

PRESTON, WILLIAM, 4, Monmouth road, Westbourne grove, Bayswater, builder, Dec. 31, Jan. 31: solicitor, Mr J. Hooker, 8, Bartlett's buildings, Holborn.

WALLER, HENRY MAY, Foulsham, Norfolk, merchant, Jan. 7, Feb. 7: solicitors, Mr J. W. Flower, 61, Bread street, Cheap-side; Messrs A. Taylor and Son, Norwich.

WOOD, JOHN WALKER, Churton street, Vauxhall bridge road, wine merchant, Jan. 3, Feb. 18: solicitors, Mr James Mottram, Birmingham; Messrs Parkes and Co., Bedford row.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

CAMPBELL, JOHN, Esq., of Carbrook and Edinburg, writer to the signet, Dec. 30, Jan. 20.

DOBSON, DAVID, Edinburg, cabinet maker, Jan. 2, 23.

HAY, Sir ANDREW LEITH, Rannet, Aberdeenshire, knight, and of Aberdeen, banker, Dec. 31, Jan. 27.

DIVIDENDS.

T. Balls, Thames street, City, iron merchant, first div. of 1s. 11d., payable any Saturday.—C. Teesdale and R. Toulson, Westminster bridge road, furnishing warehousemen, first div. of 12s. 6d., payable any Saturday.—E. Foster, Dover, Kent, tailor, first div. of 1s. 11d., payable any Saturday.—R. Howland, Thame, Oxfordshire, auctioneer, first div. of 2s. 2d., payable any Wednesday.—J. Young, Aldermanbury, City, laceman, first div. of 2s. 10d., payable any Wednesday.—T. Gibson, North Seale, Lancashire, coal merchant, first div. of 1s. 3d., payable any Tuesday.

—Oliver Delaney Ward (otherwise Oliver De Lancey Ward), Manchester, merchant, third div. of 1d. and 7-24ths, payable any Tuesday.—J. S. Dainty, John Ryle, and W. R. Ravenscroft, Manchester, bankers, first div. of 4s., on account of 5s. 4d., payable Jan. 9, or any subsequent Wednesday.—J. S. Dainty, Manchester, banker, sec. and final div. of 9d. and 1-16th, payable Jan. 9, or any subsequent Wednesday.—J. S. Dainty and J. Ryle, Manchester, bankers, sec. div. of 8d., payable Jan. 9, or any subsequent Wednesday.—G. Robertson, J. Garrow, and J. Alexander, Liverpool, ship chandlers, first div. of 3d., payable any Thursday.—J. Haddock, Warrington, Lancashire, bookseller, first div. of 8s. 6d., payable any Thursday.—M. Atkinson, Temple Sowerby, Westmoreland, sec. div. of 11d., payable any Saturday.—H. Hall, Smalesmouth, Northumberland, farmer, div. of 2s. 8d. and 1-10th, payable any Saturday.—E. S. Boulton and T. Addison, Liverpool, stockbrokers, sec. div. of 1-3rd of a penny, payable Jan. 8, or any subsequent Wednesday.—R. Warren, Liverpool, first and sec. divs. (on account) of 8s. 4d., payable any Wednesday.—A. Leighton, Liverpool, merchant, further div. of 7d., payable any Wednesday.

Tuesday, Dec. 31st.

The following buildings are certified as places duly registered for solemnising marriages, pursuant to the act of 6 and 7 Will. IV., cap. 85:—

James street independent chapel, Blackburn, Lancashire.

St Mary's catholic chapel, Osbaldeston, Lancashire.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

WHITE, JOHN COOPER, Canterbury, Kent, draper.

BANKRUPTS.

BARTLETT, GEORGE, Wellington street, Goswell street, manufacturer of plaster ornaments, Jan. 14, Feb. 11: solicitor, Mr Oriel, Alfred place, Bedford square.

BURFORD, THOMAS WILLIAM, Brydges street, Covent garden, victualler, Jan. 15, Feb. 7: solicitor, Mr George Henderson, 28, Mansell street, Goodman's fields.

DUDLEY, FREDERICK, Rochford, Essex, builder, Jan. 7, Feb. 23: solicitors, Messrs Turner and Hensman, 8, Basing lane, Bread street, City.

ELDRIDGE, RALPH, Bletchingley, Surrey, innkeeper, Jan. 8, Feb. 11: solicitors, Messrs Russell and Mackenzie, 82, High street, Southwark.

FINDLAY, EMILY SARAH ANN, 4, Grafton street, Fitzroy square, milliner, Jan. 15, Feb. 7: solicitor, Mr Thomas Roberts, 17, Spring gardens.

GOULD, WILLIAM ELLIS, Finsbury place south, City, carver, and glider, Jan. 7, Feb. 11: solicitors, Messrs Venning and Co., Tokenhouse yard.

TAYLOR, JOHN, 14, Market street, Mayfair, carpenter, Jan. 7, Feb. 18: solicitors, Messrs Kirk, Symonds inn.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

MACLENNAN, JOHN, late of Tolle and Kilin, Ross-shire, and now of Bonar bridge, timber merchant, Jan. 8, 28.

RANKIN, ANDREW, Grahamshall, near Airdrie, iron and stone contractor, Jan. 6, 27.

DIVIDENDS.

Jacob Wicks, Trowbridge, clothier, first div. of 2d., payable any Wednesday.—Robert Gordon Roberts, Liverpool, timber merchant, fourth and final div. 3-16ths of a penny, on new proofs 1s. 4d. and 14-16ths of a penny, payable Jan. 6, and any subsequent Monday.—John Sugden and David Sugden, Springfield and Huddersfield, fancy cloth manufacturers, first div. of 10s., payable any Tuesday.—John Harford and William Weaver Davis, Bristol, and Ebbw Vale and Sirhowy, ironmasters, sec. div. of 10d., payable Jan. 2 and 3, and any Wednesday.—Samuel Hadfield, Manchester, file manufacturer, first div. of 10s. 7d., payable any Tuesday.

BRITISH FUNDS.

The funds have been rather heavy, with a moderate amount of business doing. Prices continue steady.

	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per cent. Consols	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto for Opening	—	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
5 per cent. Reduced	—	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
New 3 1/2 per cent.	—	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Long Annuities	—	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Bank Stock	—	209	208	208	210	210
India Stock	—	—	—	—	—	—
Exchange Bills	—	59pm	59pm	60pm	60pm	60pm
India Bonds	—	—	—	78pm	—	—

FOREIGN FUNDS.

Austrian	—	Mexican	35 1/2
Belgian	102 1/2	Peruvian	29
Brazilian	89	Portuguese 5 per cent	84
Buenos Ayres	37	Ditto converted	60
Columbian	14 1/2	Russian	119 1/2
Danish	—	Spanish Active	25 1/2
Dutch 2 1/2 per cent	64	Ditto Passive	6 1/2
Ditto 5 per cent	98	Ditto Deferred	15 1/2

RAILWAY SHARES.

Birmingham and Derby	85	London & Birm. 1/2 Shares	24
Birmingham & Gloucester	96	London and Brighton	51
Blackwall	7	London & Croydon Trunk	17 1/2
Bristol and Exeter	71	London and Greenwich	10
Cheltenham & Gt. Western	—	Ditto New	22
Eastern Counties	15	Manchester and Leeds	113
Edinburgh and Glasgow	63	Midland Counties	114
Grand Junction	224	Ditto Quarter Shares	—
Great North of England	130	Midland and Derby	79
Great Western	151	Ditto New	40
Ditto Half	90	South Eastern and Dover	77
Ditto Fifths	30	South Western	77
London and Birmingham	229	Ditto New	9

MARKETS.

MARK LANE, MONDAY, DEC. 30.

The supply of wheat was small this morning, and the condition generally very much affected by the weather; a few picked samples were taken off at the prices of this day week, but a large proportion remained unsold towards the close, although offered on lower terms.

Barley fully maintains its value, but secondary qualities are neglected.

No alteration in beans or peas.

The market continues exceedingly bare of oats, and sales confined to necessitous buyers, who are compelled to pay an advance of 6d. per qr. over the rates of this day se'nnight.

Wheat, Red New	39 to 46	Malt, Ordinary	46 to 60
Fin	48 to 51	Pale	60 to 65
White	44 to 50	Rye	28 to 34
Fine	50 to 54	Peas, Hog	32 to 34
Flour, per sack	33 to 47	Maple	33 to 34
Barley	24 to 28	Bollers	32 to 36
Malting	34 to 38	Beans, Ticks	32 to 36

Beans, Pigeon	32 to 38	Wheat	20s. 0d.
Harrow	33 to 37	Barley	4 to 0
Oats, Feed	20 to 22	Oats	6 to 0
Fine	22 to 24	Rye	10 to 6
Poland	21 to 23	Beans	5 to 6
Potato	21 to 24	Peas	7 to 6

WEEKLY AVERAGE FOR DEC. 27.

Wheat	45s. 3d.	Wheat	45s. 6d.
Barley	34 to 32	Barley	34 to 11
Oats	21 to 9	Oats	21 to 9
Rye	32 to 0	Rye	32 to 1
Beans	35 to 11	Beans	37 to 6
Peas	35 to 4	Peas	35 to 11

SIX WEEKS.

The seed trade remained in much the same state. The high prices asked for clover interfered with business, and, up to the present period, the transactions have been quite unimportant. Linseed and linseed cakes were in fair request, but there was very little passing in other articles.

Linseed	per qr.	Clover	per ewt.
English, sowing	52s. to 58s.	English, red	— to —
Baltic, ditto	—	Ditto, white	—
Ditto, crushing	38 to 42	Flemish, pale	—
Medit. & Odessa	38 to 40	Ditto, fine	—
Hempseed, small	35 to 38	New Hamb., red	—
Large	—	Ditto, fine	—
Canary, new	53 to 56	Old Hamb., red	—
Extra	54 to 58	Ditto, fine	—
Carraway, old	44 to 46	French, red	—
New	48 to 50	Ditto, white	—
Rye-grass, English	—	Coriander	15 to 18
Mustard	per bushel	Old	—
Brown, new	12 to 17	Rapeseed	per last
White	14 to 18	English, new	23s. to 25s.
Trefoil	—	Linseed cakes	—
Old	—	English	10s. 10s. to 11s.
Tares, new	5s. 6d. to 6s. 3d.	Foreign	6s. 15s. to 7s.
		Rapeseed cakes	— to —

PROVISIONS, LONDON, DEC. 30.

The market experienced the usual dullness at this period of the season; but a limited business doing.

The butter market remains very firm, and any sales effected were at full prices.

In hams, lard, or no particular alteration to notice.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, Dec. 30.

The market has been quiet during the holidays, and the prices remain about the same. With the new year, an increased business is anticipated.

POTATOES, BOROUGH, Monday, Dec. 30.

The contrary winds still prevail, and the large fleet of potatoes remains wind-bound. There have been some arrivals by barges and railway from Kent and Essex, and the town market has been liberally supplied from the suburbs of London.

BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, Dec. 30.

The demand for all kinds of beef was in a very sluggish state, at a decline on last week's quotations of 2d. per 8lbs.; and at which a clearance was not effected.

Since this day se'nnight the imports of foreign stock have been very small.

The arrivals of sheep were sufficiently numerous. The very prime old Downs were in fair demand, at late rates; but the general trade was extremely dull, and it was with difficulty that last Monday's prices were supported—a clearance of the supply not being effected.

Notwithstanding the supply of calves was small, the inquiry for them was inactive, at about stationary prices.

The pork trade was in a sluggish state at our quotations.

Price per stone of 8lbs. (sinking the offal).

Beef	2s. 8d. to 4s. 2d.	Pork	3s. 0d. to 4s. 4d.
Mutton	2 10 to 4 4		

HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.

	Beasts.	Sheep.	Calves.	Pigs.
Friday	492	2,100	54	287
Monday	3,063	24,510	75	280

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL MARKETS, Monday, Dec. 30.

	Per 8lbs. by the carcase.	Inf. Mutton	2s. 6d. to 2s. 10d.
Inferior Beef	2s. 6d. to 2s. 8d.	Mid. ditto	3 0 to 3 4
Middling do	2 10 to 3 0	Prime ditto	3 6 to 3 8
Prime large	3 2 to 3 4	Veal	3 4 to 4 4
Prime small	3 4 to 3 6	Small Pork	3 6 to 4 0
Large Pork	2 6 to 3 4		

COTTON.

The demand for cotton has been very good and general throughout the week. An advance of 0 1/2d. has been established on the qualities below fair of American, Brazil, and Egyptian. Surat and other sorts are easier to sell, but not 0 1/2d. per lb. dearer. But little has been done in Sea islands, and prices are without change. On speculation, 13,200 American, 800 Pernam, 4,000 Surat, and, for exportation, 1,000 American; and the entire sales comprise 54,500 bales.

WOOL.

Manufacturers are purchasing more freely, both of combing and clothing wools, and prices have an upward tendency. The imports of wool into London during the past week were 542 bales, of which 508 were from Russia, 30 from Turkey, and 4 from Ostend.

HAY, SMITHFIELD, Dec. 28.—At per load of 36 trusses.

Coarse Meadow	70s. to 95s.	New Clover Hay	90s. to 120s.
New ditto	—	Old ditto	—
Useful Old ditto	97 to 104	Oat Straw	32 to 34
Fine Upland ditto	105 to 110	Wheat Straw	34 to 36

COAL EXCHANGE, Dec. 30.

Stewart's, 26s. 6d.; Hetton's, 28s. 0d.; Braddyll's Hetton's, 30s. 0d. Ships arrived this week, 10.

GROCERIES.—TUESDAY, DEC. 31.

The colonial produce market will re-open to-morrow. The public sales advertised consist of 100 hhds Barbadoes and 4000 bags Bengal.

Advertisements.

WARD'S STANDARD DIVINITY; and LIBRARY OF THEOLOGY, CHURCH HISTORY and BIBLICAL LITERATURE. Without Abridgment.

1.	Leighton's Theological Lectures.....	s. d.
2.	Howe's Redeemer's Tears. 1684.....	0 9
3.	Brooks's Unsearchable Riches of Christ.....	2 10
4.	Porter's Lectures on Preaching, &c.....	3 0
5.	Mayhew's Death of Death. 1679.....	1 8
6.	Hall's Help to Zion's Travelers.....	1 2
7.	Bellamy on the Nature and Glory of the Gospel.....	1 8
8.	Charnock on Divine Providence. 1680.....	1 8
9.	Pearse's Best Match. 1673.....	1 4
10.	Storr and Flatt's Biblical Theology.....	6 0
11.	Dickson on the Epistle to the Hebrews.....	1 8
12.	Jahn's History of the Hebrew Commonwealth.....	6 0
13.	Jahn's Biblical Antiquities. With Map and Plates.....	6 10
14.	Bishop Hall on Christian Moderation.....	1 0
15.	Bates on the Harmony of the Divine Attributes.....	3 0
16.	Dr Guyse on the Godhead of the Holy Spirit.....	1 8
17.	Bush's Notes on Joshua and Judges.....	5 0
18.	Fuller's Calvinistic and Socinian Systems Compared.....	2 0
19.	Huteheson's Exposition of the Gospel of John.....	9 0
20.	De Courcy's Christ Crucified.....	1 2
21.	Skinner's Aids to Preaching and Hearing.....	2 4
22.	Charnock on Reconciliation with God. 1699.....	2 4
23.	Griffin's Lectures on Important Doctrines.....	1 8
24.	Burroughs's Rare Jewel of Christian Contentment.....	2 0
25.	Memoir of the Rev. E. Payson, D.D.....	3 0
26.	Barnes's Notes on the Epistles to the Corinthians.....	8 0
27.	Goodwin's Christ Set Forth, &c. 1650.....	2 0
28.	Bush's Notes on the Book of Genesis.....	10 0
29.	Bunyan's Works—Doctrinal Discourses.....	12 0
30.	Manton's Exposition of the Lord's Prayer.....	3 0
31.	Bellamy's True Religion Delineated.....	3 4
32.	Ferguson's Exposition of St Paul's Epistles.....	10 0
33.	Essays on the Christian Ministry.....	4 4
34.	Baxter's Reformed Pastor.....	3 4
35.	Professor Knapp's Christian Theology.....	12 0
36.	Barnes's Notes on the Acts.....	6 0
37.	Coleman's Christian Antiquities.....	5 0
38.	Truman's Great Propitiation. 1672.....	1 0
39.	Polhill's Works. 1677.....	8 0

BRITISH ANTI-STATE-CHURCH ASSOCIATION.

THE NEXT LECTURE illustrative of the Principles and Objects of this Association will be delivered at Mr STOVES CHAPEL, LITTLE PRESCOT STREET, GOODMAN'S FIELDS, on THURSDAY NEXT, January 2nd, 1845, at seven o'clock, by Mr EDWARD MIALI. Subject: "State Churches Involve a Violation of the Rights of Citizenship."

TOWNLEY HOUSE, RAMSGATE.—Mr and Mrs HOFLESH respectfully inform their Friends and the Public that their Vacation will terminate on Thursday, the 23rd of January, on which day Mr Hoflesh purposes accompanying the young ladies from London. They will have a few vacancies; and, as their number is limited, an early application is desirable. A liberal deduction is made for the daughters of ministers.

THE MANSION GRAMMAR SCHOOL, LETHERHEAD, SURREY.

Conducted by Mr JOSEPH PAYNE, late of Denmark Hill School, Camberwell.

MR PAYNE begs to announce, that he proposes, on Wednesday, January 29th, to open a SCHOOL in the above-named salubrious and beautiful locality, and he ventures to hope, that his long experience in the work of Education, seconded by an earnest zeal and respect for his Profession, may be accepted as some guarantee of his Qualifications for this new undertaking.

There will be a Preparatory Department for Ten Little Boys, under the superintendence of Mrs PAYNE.

References:—Revd. T. Binney, J. Burnet, J. Angus, Dr B. Davies, London; W. B. Gurney, Esq., Denmark hill; William Wilson, Esq., Nottingham; S. C. Hall, Esq., the Rosery, Brompton; T. E. Parson, Esq., Upper Clapton; Joseph Fletcher, Esq., Union Dock, Limehouse; Joseph Tritton, Esq., Lombard street; J. U. Harwood, Esq., Denmark hill; W. K. Jameson Esq., Grove hill, Camberwell.

GOVERNESS.—A Lady, a Member of a Christian Church, who received an Education to qualify her for an instructress, and has for some years been engaged in that capacity, wishes a re-engagement in a pious family. She teaches Music, French, and Drawing, and has paid great attention to the cultivation of the solid branches of a Liberal Education.

References can be given to the family in which she last resided, and others of high respectability.

Address—S. B., No. 12, Lee crescent, Edgbaston, Birmingham.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

WANTED. An APPRENTICE to a Book-seller, Printer, Stationer, and Bookbinder, where every opportunity will be afforded for acquiring a Practical Knowledge of each Branch of the Trade. As he will be treated in every respect as one of the Family, a Premium will be required. Apply to J. WHITBY, Bridgewater.

TO SHOPKEEPERS.

PROFITABLE AGENCY.—AGENTS

WANTED in all Towns in Great Britain where appointments have not been completed, for the sale of DR FRANKLIN'S DOMESTIC BEVERAGE POWDER.

Several of those already appointed, even in small towns, realise a profit of from Twenty to Sixty Shillings per week on the sale of this excellent article.

No trouble attends the Agency, the Powder being supplied neatly packed and labelled, in $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. packets; and, as it retains its flavour many years, there can be no loss. The rapid rise of its sale in all towns where it has been introduced, is the best proof of its excellence.

Apply to JOHN ADKINS (successor to Mr George, Winchester), Franklin's Beverage Powder Manufactory, Banbury, Oxfordshire.

* No License required to sell it.

DR FRANKLIN'S DOMESTIC BEVERAGE POWDER Is an excellent and healthful substitute for Tea and Coffee, and is patronised by thousands of families, among all classes, who testify that they like it much better (though it is incomparably cheaper) than any other beverage. It is approved of, used, and recommended by the Medical Profession, and has been adopted by many large and respectable Households, and by Ship's Crews, &c.

Sold in Half-pound and Quarter-pound Packets, at Eight-pence per pound.

To be prepared precisely the same as Coffee. The manufacture of this article is conducted with cleanliness, and it is of a most wholesome kind.

A Surgeon's Opinion of Dr Franklin's Domestic Beverage Powder.

The following opinion was voluntarily communicated to Mr ORLANDO ALLEN, Agent for the sale of the above-named Powder, by Mr HENRY HARRIS, Surgeon, of Redruth, Cornwall:—

"Redruth, April 7th, 1843.

"My Dear Sir—I have used Franklin's Breakfast Powder, and I have no hesitation in pronouncing it to be very good.

"I would recommend it to all persons who are delicate in the stomach, labouring under dyspepsia, in preference to tea, the immoderate use of which has injured thousands annually, by affecting the nerves, disturbing the functions of the brain, weakening the coats of the stomach, and otherwise enfeebling the digestive organs, as well as destroying the healthy hue of youthful and blooming faces.

"How many old wrinkled maids are there to be found throughout her Majesty's dominions, who have made themselves look aged and wrinkled by the imprudent use of tea, with all its cupreous adulterations?

"I like the Breakfast Powder very much; it is wholesome, nutritious, and economical; and I believe it only requires to be known, when it will be generally made use of.

"I am, sir, yours respectfully,

"HENRY HARRIS."

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

Addressed by Mr W. TUCKER, of Westbury, Wilts, to the Proprietor of Dr Franklin's Domestic Beverage:—

"Sir—Since I posted my letter and order of yesterday, I have had a still larger demand for the Beverage Powder. I hear from all parties that they like it exceedingly; and I am sure of many constant purchasers among the middle class. I have not one pound on hand; I know not what to do about it; I shall post this letter, and go at once to Trowbridge, to endeavour to borrow or buy some of your agent there, I have a certain prospect of a large sale. Do not, therefore, fail to send me off one cwt. immediately, or there will be great disappointment. Yours, &c., WILLIAM TUCKER.

"Warminster road, Westbury, Wilts."

[This letter was received about three weeks after Mr Tucker's appointment to the agency, his first supply having been rapidly bought up.]

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

Addressed by Mr THOMAS CARTHEW, of St Just, Cornwall:—

"Dear Sir—With this you will receive an order for one cwt. more of your best quality Powder. I trust that you will forward the same with the utmost dispatch. I have a large demand for your Beverage Powder, and I can say, with William Tucker, that I hear from all parties that they like it exceedingly well, and prefer it to tea or coffee. And they also say that, should the article be more generally known, it will be used by every class of people. Some agents in the mines have also testified their approval of it by buying some the second and third time. They have also been recommending it to the miners who work under their control. There will be much disappointment unless you send immediately.

"Yours, obediently,

"THOMAS CARTHEW."

[Received a fortnight after Mr Carthew had received his first supply of one cwt.]

TO ARCHITECTS.

THE COMMITTEE FOR BUILDING a CHAPEL at HOLLOWAY, on a Plot of Ground situate at the junction of the Caledonian road with the Camden Town road, at the north end of Lorne place, Holloway, are desirous to receive DESIGNS for their intended building.

The style of Architecture to be limited to the Gothic. Each Design to be signed by a motto, and to be accompanied by a sealed letter, disclosing the name of the party whose motto is superscribed.

The Committee pledge themselves to select for their architect the gentleman whose design they shall prefer, and to make their preference before the sealed letters are opened.

Further particulars of the intended building may be obtained at the Vestry of Holloway Chapel in the Holloway road, by personal application, between the hours of 9 and 12 A.M., on the 6th, 7th, and 8th of January next.

The Designs to be sent in on or before the 31st of January, 1845, addressed to George Brooks, Esq., 1, Lansdowne place, Holloway.

ECLECTIC REVIEW.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NONCONFORMIST.

Liverpool, Dec. 27, 1844.

SIR—After mature deliberation, I have resolved to say a word or two on the correspondence relative to the "Eclectic," inserted by Dr Price in your Paper of Wednesday, the 18th instant. I take this step only lest my silence should be attributed to the wrong cause. My statement shall be brief.

I simply protest against the meaning which Dr Price, in his last letter, has attached to my admission. The terms in his former, which express the matter of complaint, are general. They are capable of two constructions. They may be understood as amounting to a grave charge of having intentionally violated his pledged neutrality as Editor; or as implying—the more natural import I submit—that articles—one I had particularly in view—had appeared in the "Eclectic," in which, unwittingly to the Editor, and even to the writers, a course of argument had been pursued, in my opinion, subversive of Pedobaptist principles. Having said something to this effect in a private conversation, as an honest man, when questioned on the subject, I frankly admitted it. Dr Price arrives at the sense which he imputes to my admission, by adopting the first and the uncharitable construction. I distinctly disclaim it. The idea never entered my thoughts.

Thus far I may go to prevent misconception. I cannot stoop to say more. It is now morally impossible. Looking at the character of the whole proceeding, and especially of the last letter in the published correspondence, which, owing to circumstances, did not reach my hand till some hours after it had been given to the public, no consideration whatever can provoke me to waste another word on this business. I have done with it finally.

I remain, yours respectfully,

JOHN KELLY.

THE DISSENTERS' and GENERAL LIFE

and FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY. Instituted 1837. Empowered by special Act of Parliament, 3d Viet., c. 20. 62, King William street, London bridge, London; 21, St David street, Edinburgh; 6, King street, Queen square, Bristol; and St Andrew's hall Plain, Norwich.

Capital, One Million.

TRUSTEES AND DIRECTORS.

George Bousfield, Esq., Thomas Piper, Esq.
Thomas Challis, Esq., Aldrmn. Thomas B. Simpson, Esq.
Peter Ellis, Esq. Edward Smith, Esq.
Joseph Fletcher, Esq. Hon. Chas. P. Villiers, M.P.
Richard Hollier, Esq. John Wilks, Esq.
Charles Hindley, Esq., M.P. Edward Wilson, Esq.

On the return of the Christmas Quarter, the Directors beg leave to remind their friends and the public that, in the Fire Department, they receive risks of all descriptions, including chapels, school rooms, mills, goods and shipping in dock, farming stock, &c., at the same reduced rates as other respectable companies, and make no charge on Policies transferred from other offices.

In the Life Department they continue to transact all business relating to life assurances, annuities, and family endowments, upon the most liberal terms consistent with sound principles and public security.

Loans also are granted on equitable terms to life assurers on life interests or satisfactory personal securities. To all agents and solicitors, auctioneers and surveyors, liberal allowances will be made.

By order of the Directors,

THOMAS PRICE, Secretary.

PATENT PORTABLE SUSPENSION

STOVES.—The sale of more than 3,000 of these stoves since the commencement of the present season, proves that their great principle by which a warm temperature and a free ventilation are combined, has received the public sanction. They are now universally adopted in bed rooms, sitting rooms, libraries, greenhouses, conservatories, saddle rooms, &c. The prices of the plain pattern are, for No. 1, 19s.; 2, 25s.; 3, 32s. In order to meet the many applications for a similar stove, adapted for halls, school rooms, chapels, and churches, a large size, No. 4, has just been brought out at £3 10s. In operation, daily, at GEORGE and JOHN DEANE'S warehouses, show-rooms, and manufactories, opening to the Monument, 46, King William street, London bridge.

IT follows from the recent Investigations of the

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE, as reported in the *Athenaeum* of Oct. 19, that the quantity of Light furnished by One Pound of PRICE'S PATENT CANDLES requires for its production Four Pounds of ordinary tallow ones; and, therefore, that the former, if at two shillings per lb., would be exactly as economical as the latter at sixpence per lb. Now PRICE'S PATENT CANDLES are not sold at two shillings per lb., but at or under One Shilling per lb.

They may be had of respectable Dealers throughout the kingdom, if care be taken to prevent any imitations being passed off as the Patent Candles; and the Trade may obtain them wholesale from EDWARD PRICE and Co., Belmont, Vauxhall, and PALMER and Co., Sutton street, Clerkenwell.

NIGHTLY SHELTER for the

HOUSELESS.

CENTRAL ASYLUM—PLAYHOUSE YARD, WHITE-CROSS STREET.

EASTERN ASYLUM—GLASSHOUSE STREET, EAST SMITHFIELD.

WESTERN ASYLUM—UPPER OGLE STREET, MARYLEBONE.

PRESIDENT.—The Right Hon. the LORD MAYOR.

TREASURER.—JOHN LABOUCHERE, Esq., &c.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT (Winter 1844-1845).

Lord Rowland, M.P., 57, Eaton place

Lord Ranelagh, 3, Bolton row

Lord Dudley Stuart, 16, Wilton crescent

Hon. Jocelyn Percy, 8, Portman square

Hon. Lieut. Col. G. F. Upton, 15, Berkeley square

Sir Moses Montefiore, Grosvenor gate, Park lane

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Thomas Arber, Esq., 29 A, Brook street, Grosvenor square

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W. R. S. Fitzgerald, Esq., 17, Whitehall place

Charles Francis, Esq., Jamaica Coffee house

Dr Golding, 77, St Martin's lane

A. A. Goldsmid, Esq., 8, Cavendish square

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James Haker, Esq., 28, Duke street, Manchester square

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C. W. Hick, Esq., Mansion house
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John Jeffery, Esq., 10, Weymouth street
Edward Kemble, Esq., Camberwell grove
H. G. Key, Esq., 5, Tokenhouse yard
Henry Kingscote, Esq., 34, Abchurch lane
Newbold Kinton, Esq., 21, Lamb's Conduit street
John Labouchere, Esq., 30, Birch Lane
Henry Lindell, Esq., 33, Grove End road, St John's wood
Thomas Marriott, Esq., 12, Windsor terrace, City road
Charles M'Garrell, Esq., 14, Wimpole street
James Morris, Esq., 24, Cateaton street
C. J. Pagliano, Esq., Sablonniere hotel, Leicester square
Charles Pearson, Esq., Guildhall
Henry Pownall, Esq., 63, Russell square
Curtis Reid, Esq., 41, St Mary Axe
Thomas Roberts, Esq., 9, Billiter street
G. R. Robinson, Esq., 27, Chester terrace, Regent's park
William Ruston, Esq., 10, Catherine court, Seething lane
Thomas Ruston, Esq., 24, Mark lane
Joseph Sladen, Esq., 19, Bennett's hill, Doctors' commons
Rev. Dr Spranger, 30 Green street, Grosvenor square
Mr Sergeant Taddy, 4, Old Palace yard
William Tooke, Esq., F.R.S., 39, Bedford row
William Underwood, Esq., Vere street, Oxford street
James M. Venning, Esq., 3, Cambridge square
Rev. H. G. Watkins, M.A., 3, Turnwheel lane, Cannon street
Mr Alderman Wilson, Carter lane, St Paul's
Rev. Thomas W. Wrench, St Michael's rectory house
The three Asylums of this Charity, which were opened during the severity of the last winter, and gave the following relief to the houseless—viz., to 18,003 individuals, 124,400 lodgings, and 280,843 rations—have been again opened this season.

Asylums opened.		Men	Women	Children.	Lodgings.	Rations.
Dec. 7	Central	1414	343	102	7787	18103
— 19	Eastern	655	110	35	3778	8615
— 19	Western	596	164	88	3378	6289
	Totals	2665	617	223	14943	33007

The expenses of these establishments exceeded the subscriptions received during the last winter to the extent of £3,500. The committee therefore feel themselves justified in appealing to the public to assist them with funds for continuing this humble but useful and effective Charity.

The nobility and gentry are informed that the Western Asylum has no connexion with another establishment advertised, in Market street, Edgeware road. This notice they think necessary, that subscriptions may be properly paid in to the bankers of the metropolis, who kindly receive the same. Subscriptions are also received and receipts given at the various Asylums, which may be inspected on application.

The Asylums are open every evening at five o'clock.

SUBSCRIPTIONS SINCE THOSE LAST REPORTED.

At the Committee Room.	At the Treasurer's.
Messrs Baring, Brothers, and Co. £20 0 0	Messrs Glyn and Co. £21 0 0
Charles Morris, Esq. 10 10 0	C. J. Bevan, Esq. 10 10 0
Messrs North, Simpson, and Graham. 10 10 0	George Vaughan, Esq. 10 10 0
E. B. 10 0 0	Drummonds and Co. 10 0 0
A. B. 6 0 0	I. O. H. 10 0 0
Messrs Wilson, Wilson, and Co. 5 5 0	James Malesonson Esq. 5 5 0
E. H. Chapman, Esq. 5 5 0	F. H. Dyke, Esq. 5 5 0
H. J. Prescott, Esq. 5 0 0	F. A. Ponys, Esq. 5 5 0
Messrs J. Hubbard and Co. 5 0 0	Sir R. Rycroft, Bart. 5 0 0
E. H. Linzee, Esq., Farnham 5 0 0	Sir Robert Adair, Bt. 5 0 0
Messrs J. Travers and Son 5 0 0	Lady Noel Byron .. 5 0 0
Mrs Bell, Isle of Wight. 5 0 0	J. G. Faith, Esq. 5 0 0
A Friend, per Mr Johnson 5 0 0	T. Hodgson, Esq. 5 0 0
Jabez Jackson, Esq. 3 0 0	J. R. Durrant, Esq. 5 0 0
Mr and Mrs J. Hinchliff 2 2 0	E. Warner, Esq. 5 0 0
Mr and Mrs N. ditto General Galloway .. 2 0 0	Sons 5 0 0
T. P. Warren, Esq. 2 0 0	T. H. Broman, Esq. 5 0 0
Miss Warren 2 0 0	George Reed, Esq. 5 0 0
Wm Knight, Esq. 2 0 0	G. A. 5 0 0
G. G. 2 0 0	J. Nixon and Co. .. 3 3 0
Henry Rowed, Esq. 2 0 0	H. Tudor Gordon, Esq. 2 2 0
Mr and Mrs Tidd .. 2 0 0	Messrs Strahan and Co. 2 2 0
G. B. 2 0 0	W. Norton, Esq. 2 0 0
J. Sarg, jun., Esq. 1 10 0	J. H. Pidcock, Esq. 2 0 0
J. B. Kelly, Esq. 1 10 0	Dr Thomas Hume .. 2 0 0
Mrs H. M. Pigott .. 1 10 0	C. B. Ford, Esq. 2 0 0
Wm Johnson, Esq. 1 10 0	Lady St Vincent .. 2 0 0
Thos Johnson, Esq. 1 10 0	Mrs Bergeman 2 0 0
Henry Johnson, Esq. 1 10 0	Miss C. Bosanquet .. 1 0 0
Miss Johnson 1 10 0	Miss Martt 2 0 0
Mrs H. F. Richardson 1 10 0	Miss Godfrey 2 0 0
J. T. C. 1 10 0	H. B. 2 0 0
T. B. 1 10 0	Messrs Morison, Mont, and Co. 1 10 0
T. B. T. L. 1 0 0	Mrs Ralston 1 10 0
J. A. Batho, Esq. 1 0 0	W. A. Bais, Esq. 1 10 0
Mrs Colonel Newman A Friend from the Country 1 0 0	R. L. 1 10 0
Mrs Roscoe 1 0 0	Mrs Sharp 1 10 0
J. W. 0 10 0	Rev. J. V. Povah ... 1 0 0
	O. O. 1 0 0
	I. T. 1 0 0
At the Western Asylum.	At Messrs Hatchard's.
Charles M'Garrell, Esq. 5 0 0	Rt Hon. Lord Stanley 10 0 0
Edw. Marshall, Esq. 1 10 0	Rt Hon. Lady Stanley 5 0 0
Mrs F. Keane 1 10 0	Sir Thomas Copley .. 5 0 0
Miss Weston 1 10 0	George Christie, Esq. 5 0 0
Captain Waldegrave 1 0 0	J. Singleton, Esq. 5 0 0
G. Payne, Esq. 1 0 0	O. Lucas, Esq. 5 0 0
J. Kinton, Esq. 1 0 0	H. B. Simpson, Esq. 2 0 0
J. G. W. 1 0 0	Henry Lacey, Esq. 2 0 0
M. N., two sisters .. 0 10 0	W. Robertson, Esq. 1 0 0
Miss Masson 0 10 0	General Lambert ... 1 0 0
N. W. 0 10 0	Mrs Webster 1 0 0
	Miss Hale 1 0 0
	Miss Lucy Ramsden 1 0 0
	T. D. L. 1 0 0
At Messrs Lubbock and Co's.	At Messrs Hoare and Co's.
Sir R. Fitzwigram, Bt 10 0 0	I. L. A. Robartes, Esq. 10 0 0
Messrs Warre Brothers 5 5 0	J. Jeffreys, Esq. 5 0 0
Messrs E. R. Oliversen 5 5 0	M. H. France, Esq. 3 3 0
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